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THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

Viewed From the Economic and Moral Standpoint

The views of hundreds of
Leading Men of Affairs—
Manufacturers of Iron and
Steel, Cotton and Other Pro-
ducts, Bankers, Lawyers, Col-
lege and University Officials—
as expressed in letters to the
Manufacturers Record in
reply to a questionnaire on the
subject.

The most important publica-
tion ever issued in this or any
other country on Prohibition.

The First Edition of this pamphlet consisted of 84 pages:
This Second Edition has 100, the additional pages being made
necessary by the receipt since the First Edition was published of
letters from many railroad presidents and others which will be
found in the last 16 pages.

Published by
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1922

Foreword to Second Edition.

The North American, the oldest daily newspaper in America and one of the ablest, in a two-column review of "The Prohibition Question Viewed From the Economic and Moral Standpoint," said:

"In arranging this symposium the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has performed a national service," and referring to the pamphlet, added:

"A copy should be in the hands of every manufacturer and business man, and of every citizen who is concerned for the maintenance of law and the promotion of the country's well-being."

This is in line with praise which has come from manufacturers and business men and from newspapers throughout the land. Typical of the way in which this pamphlet is regarded by business men is the following letter:

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

June 10, 1922.

Dear Mr. Edmonds:

I wish to congratulate you on the pamphlet which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has just brought out on "The Prohibition Question Viewed From the Economic and Moral Standpoint," covering the answers which you received to your questionnaire sent to men in all walks of life throughout the country.

The practical answers which you have received from professional and business men, giving account of their actual observation and experience in connection with this great movement, are unquestionably of very great benefit, as they will tend to clear the atmosphere which has been much clouded by propaganda intended to belittle the result of this great movement.

There has unquestionably been much cause for doubt in the minds of many people as regards the real result of the so-called Prohibition Law, as there have been many unexpected and regrettable reactions.

The imposing collection of statements and experiences which you have published is worth the reading of every business man. We, ourselves, are so impressed with it that we are sending for five hundred copies for general distribution. No doubt other business men will want to do the same thing.

I again congratulate you on your good work. With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. VERITY, President.

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, who was President of the Fifth International Congress of Surgeons held in Paris in July, 1920, thinks this pamphlet has been rightly characterized as:

"The most important publication ever issued in this or any other country on Prohibition."

Under the heading, "Preserving the Life of the Republic," the Montgomery, Ala., Daily Journal says:

"Perhaps there has never been a document more striking and interesting issued on an economic question in America than that just published by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, that great business publication of Baltimore, Md. It deals with the fundamental question of preserving the life and eternal principles on which the American Republic was founded, and upon which it must rest if it is to long endure."

Atkinson-Mentzer & Company, publishers of school text books, of Chicago, write:

"I congratulate you on the splendid way in which this material has been gathered and published by you. Its production is remarkable, and it will be a forceful asset to the Prohibition question."

Rev. W. B. Crumpton of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, says:

"I think you have written the last word on Prohibition. No need for anyone to have a library of books to write an article or make a speech on that subject if this pamphlet is at hand."

Rev. Jas. G. Chalmers, President of the Church Temperance Society of New York, says:

"By far the best thing I have come across in my lifetime is your splendid contribution, "The Prohibition Question". I borrowed a copy from Canon Chase yesterday, sat up 'til midnight, drinking in with joy the replies sent in to you. Your work is a service rendered not to this country only but to the world; a work for God and man. We can use ten copies and I enclose check for same and will probably need more later."

Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, President of the Baptist World Alliance, in a lengthy review of this pamphlet in the Watchmen-Examiner, says:

"This is assuredly one of the most important symposiums that has ever been issued in a newspaper or magazine. * * * Every intelligent citizen ought to have it at hand for his information and for giving instructions to all inquirers. Every pastor in the land as well as every head of banks, factories and counting rooms and every member of the legal and medical profession, and indeed all men and women in all walks of life who are striving to eliminate forever the curse of the liquor traffic and to lift all classes to higher levels of humanity ought to possess a copy of this famous symposium. It is a contribution to the cause of humanity of enormous value, and it comes at the critical moment in the history of a great reform."

Almost without end, we could fill page after page with encomiums from business men of all classes and all sections; newspapers, ministers and others, who have been unstinted in their praise of the value of this publication. The first edition has been exhausted and in issuing this second edition we have added sixteen pages, making a hundred-page pamphlet.

In this second edition we are able to publish letters from many of the foremost railroad presidents of the United States, telling of the great benefit of the rule which has long prevailed on the railroads against the use of intoxicants by their employes and yet men who are protesting that their "Personal Liberty", is destroyed by Prohibition, would regard with the utmost horror any withdrawal by railroad officials of the rule against drinking by trainmen.

We invite the heartiest co-operation of business men and all others who are interested in the sobriety and the safety from accidents of their employes and the public, and who are interested in the observance of law and order and the uplifting of humanity to join, as the American Rolling Mill Company and many other concerns have done, in the wide distribution of this pamphlet among their officials and employes and to the public generally.

The President of the United States Recently Said:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

THE REASON FOR THIS PROHIBITION PAMPHLET.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Exponent of America
Baltimore

Some years ago railroad officials recognized that if they would safeguard the lives of their passengers they must safeguard their employees from the deadly influence of the liquor traffic, and engineers and others were forbidden on the penalty of dismissal from the service to partake of intoxicating drinks. Without a moment's question the public recognized the justice of this position, and no one ever presumed to suggest that the "personal liberty" of the railroad employees was interfered with because they were forbidden to drink, since the traveling public knew that soberness meant safety for themselves. Thousands of lives had been sacrificed in railroad accidents by the curse of drink. The public welcomed the elimination of this danger and the increased safety thereby secured, and since Prohibition railroad accidents have largely decreased.

Later on some employers of labor saw that accidents to workmen could be lessened by forbidding their employees to drink. No one questioned the wisdom of taking from these workmen the "personal liberty" so-called which permitted them to undertake to run machines while under the influence of alcohol, endangering their own lives and the lives of their fellow workmen, and in some plants accidents have decreased 75 per cent under Prohibition.

Thus from year to year the economic side of Prohibition, the safety of railroad travelers, the safety of factory employees, the increased efficiency of sober men as compared with drunken men or men even slightly under the influence of alcohol, steadily broadened in influence, thus mightily strengthening the forces which for 25 years or more had been aggressively fighting the liquor interests on moral grounds. The combination of these forces—the economic and the moral—finally resulted in the adoption of the 18th Amendment and the passing of the Volstead Bill for putting that Amendment into effect.

The liquor interests of this country, and of all the world, recognizing that if Prohibition worked successfully in America it would mean the doom of the liquor traffic throughout the world, have united in a tremendous propaganda against Prohibition. Men of supposed reputable position and ethics, preferring their own gratification to the welfare of humanity, and others misled by the liquor propaganda, have united with the vilest liquor interests in the country in fighting Prohibition from every standpoint. They have denounced it on the ground of interference with "personal liberty." They have denounced it because of the reported loss of revenue to the Government. They have denounced it on the claim that the law could not be enforced and that, therefore, since the criminal element was stronger than the National Government the Prohibition Law should be repealed.

For years the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, as the Exponent of America in what we believe to be the things that make for the highest development of the country, has aggressively fought the liquor traffic on economic as well as on moral grounds. Following out this campaign it recently asked a large number of leading employers, educators and others, as to their views on Prohibition and the results thus far achieved. The replies have been so overwhelming in number and in force that instead of publishing them in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, or as a supplement to that publication, as we had at first intended, it has become necessary to this symposium in this special publication entitled "The Prohibition Question Viewed from the Economic and Moral Standpoint."

In these letters will be found unanswerable arguments, based on actual facts, as to the value of Prohibition from every possible standpoint.

It is believed that the widest possible distribution of this pamphlet, both in this country and abroad, will be of immeasurable value in shaping the world's thought as to the evils of the liquor traffic and the benefits of Prohibition whether viewed strictly from the economic standpoint or from that of the economic and moral combined.

By reason of the fact that what is published in this pamphlet is made up almost wholly of contributions from others, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD feels justified in urging every reader to co-operate in extending its circulation, for the liquor interests are at present, putting forth their utmost power to repeal the Volstead Act and the 18th Amendment, or in some other way once more to gain the dominant power in politics, in morals and economics which they so long held over this country, and which today they hold over nearly every other country on earth.

It is believed that no wiser expenditure can be made by business men generally and by all who are interested in the betterment of humanity, than in buying and distributing copies of "The Prohibition Question Viewed from the Economic and Moral Standpoint," price 50 cents a copy.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

Editor.

President Harding's Ringing Appeal for Obedience to Law as Essential to the Nation's Life.

PRESIDENT HARDING recently made an appeal for obedience to law in an address before a Bible Class of Calvary Baptist Church, a copy of which has been sent to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD by Mr. George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary to the President, with the statement that there would be found in it "some matter that would quite precisely fit" into this Prohibition discussion and the enforcement of law connected therewith. In the course of his appeal to the nation for law enforcement and for righteousness as the only safeguards for the future, President Harding said:

"In spite of our complete divorcement of church and state, quite in harmony with our religious freedom, there is an important relationship between church and nation, because no nation can prosper, no nation can survive if it ever forgets Almighty God. I have believed that religious reverence has played a very influential and helpful part in the matchless American achievement, and I wish it ever to abide. If I were to utter a prayer for the republic tonight, it would be to reconsecrate us in religious devotion, and make us abidingly a God-fearing, God-loving people.

"I do not fail to recall that the religious life makes for the simple life, and it would be like a divine benediction to restore the simpler life in this republic.

"There is a good deal of loose talk nowadays about the cause of the spiritual demoralization of the community, which it has become popular to attribute to the abnormal conditions that were incident to the war. But in fact, the war is not wholly to blame. Before the war started or was dreamed of, we were already realizing the tendency toward a certain moral laxity, a shifting of standards, a weakening of the sterner fibers. I think we should do well to recognize that these tendencies are not a mere momentary incident, but a serious phase in the intellectual and moral evolution of the community. It would be a grievous error to allow ourselves to feel too confident that this is only a temporary and passing aspect.

"Take for example, the matter of regard for the law. Without giving too much weight to alarmist expressions, we must nevertheless recognize that there is a very apparent tendency to a lighter and a more frivolous view of the citizens' relations to both the state and the church. We can hardly hope for a restoration of the old ideals in religion and in moral conduct, so long as this tendency to disregard for the law shall continue. It is absolutely essential to the maintenance of a secure society and to the attainment of a proper moral plane, that the law should be recognized as sacred and supreme. It should have at its back, and enlisted in its support, every element of the community that realizes the desirability of sound, secure and stable institutions. Disregard of one statute inevitably must breed a lack of respect for the law in general. This tendency is obvious, and ought to give the deepest concern to people who have seen, in this world, the fearful results that may flow from the breakdown of respect for the social fundamentals.

"Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land, in any particular department of our community relations, is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization. If people who are known as leaders, as directing influences, as thoroughly respected and respectable members of society, shall in their respective communities become known for their defiance of some part of the code of law, then they need not be astonished if presently they find that their example is followed by others, with the result that presently the law in general comes to be looked upon as a set of irksome and unreasonable restraints upon the liberty of the individual. Every law involves more or less of this element of restraint. Nearly every individual will find some part of the code that to him seems an unreasonable inhibition upon his personal freedom of action. Our only safety will be in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law, as on the whole, the best expression that has been given to the social aspiration and moral purpose of the community. Unless we can accomplish this, in the domain of citizenship, and thereby sustain enforcement, we may well feel that the outlook is not encouraging for the achievement of those loftier spiritual purposes to which the church is devoted. Therefore, I can think of no higher service that the church, in a time like this, may render, than to put forth its utmost influence in behalf of frank and willing obedience to the law of the land. Therein I think will be found the largest contribution toward guaranty of the nation's safety, the most promising assurance of ultimate realization of the highest aspirations of the church in behalf of all humanity.

"Nations have left their lessons in the pages of history. This republic is yet youthful enough to learn from the study of these lessons. The failures of the past invariably have been preceded by contempt for the law, by spiritual paralysis and moral looseness, all of which had their earlier reflex in the weakened influence of the church. We know the helpful, exalting influence of our religious institutions. No one dares to dispute. We shall be made stronger as they become stronger, and we shall ever find greater pride and greater security in the nation which righteousness exalteth."

It would be difficult to present a stronger appeal in behalf of the responsibility which every man owes to his country and to civilization itself in behalf of rigid obedience to the law than this statement by President Harding. Rightly has he said that:

"Disregard of one statute inevitably must breed a lack of respect for the law in general. This tendency is obvious, and ought to give the deepest concern to people who have seen, in this world, the fearful results that may flow from the breakdown of respect for the social fundamentals.

"Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land, in any particular department of our community relations, is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization."

President Harding's appeal to people who are known to be leaders and directing influences to recognize their responsibility to obey the laws of the land should strike deep into the heart of every thinking man and woman in this country.

As an Economic and Moral Issue Prohibition Justifies Itself.

AS an economic, as well as a moral issue, the Prohibition question demands the most serious study of every well-wisher of this country and of humanity.

If Prohibition produces great economic benefits, if it lessens accidents in factories and on railroads, if it increases the buying of homes and food and clothes for women and children, if it increases savings deposits, if it increases the ability of men to work on what in whisky days was known as "Blue Monday," in which thousands of men were trying to sober up from the carousals of Saturday night and Sunday, then as an economic measure it is an unspeakable blessing, and no man having the welfare of humanity or of his country at least can dare oppose it without seeking to increase immorality, to increase drunkenness, to lessen the buying of homes, to decrease savings accounts, to increase the accidents in factories and on railroads, and thus become responsible for increased criminality and an increase in deaths.

From this viewpoint of the economic side of Prohibition every business man must study the question, entirely without regard to what may have been his own preconceived notions as to his "right," as he thinks, to drink when and where he pleases and also outside of the moral issues involved, though the economic and the moral are in reality as closely united in this case as were the Siamese twins. Of all the flimsy arguments that have ever been advanced in defence of the liquor traffic, that of "personal liberty" is probably the flimsiest. It has less of a foundation than the house that is built upon the shifting sand.

No man lives amid civilization without having to yield for the general good of the community some of what he might call his personal rights or liberty. The "personal liberty" which some people demand in regard to the liquor traffic, if carried to its logical conclusion, would also demand the right to buy and sell freely without legal restriction cocaine, opium and other deadly drugs: it would give to every man the right to be a walking arsenal, ready at any moment to shoot down his neighbor who might perchance be in his way. The argument as to personal liberty which is advanced by its advocates is just as flimsy as would be the argument that a man had a right to do as he pleased, whenever he pleased and wherever he pleased, without regard to the rights of other men.

Civilization can only be founded upon the yielding of what some claimed as personal liberty, for the benefit of the community.

The man who demands his personal liberty must go to the desert, or into the trackless forest where no other human being is found; for the moment he comes in touch with humanity he must of necessity give up some of his personal liberties.

If Prohibition produces economic effects which justify its existence, then on that side alone, for the betterment of the people, it should be maintained, and Prohibition laws be aggressively enforced.

If Prohibition from the moral standpoint uplifts humanity, increases morality, increases the happiness and the comfort of women and children, and lessens the deadening immoral influence of the liquor traffic, then it has enough in its favor to demand that the entire moral forces of a nation should be united in upholding it even without considering the economic side.

No man dare say that the liquor traffic was not an unspeakable curse to the individual drinker, to his wife and to his children, and to the nation. It corrupted the individual man,

and it corrupted the politics of the country. Its tentacles stretched out into the homes of the poor and the rich alike and into the politics of every ward and precinct and every county in every state. The saloon was the open door to a hell of immorality and of corruption in individual and national life. It was the hotbed in which vice was generated; it was the breeding ground of rottenness in individual life and in city, state and national politics.

To eliminate the liquor traffic merely from an economic standpoint, if the economic betterment is as great as its advocates claim, would be an unspeakable blessing, worth all the energy of the country to enforce.

As the liquor traffic was responsible for immorality and the sorrow and the suffering and the broken hearts of women and children and the curse of rotten politics which it developed, its complete elimination would prove to be a blessing beyond the power of words to express.

The Prohibition Law is a part of our Constitution. It was put into the Constitution after more than a quarter of a century of aggressive campaigning for and against the liquor interests. Every man engaged in the liquor trade during the last 25 years has seen the inevitable trend of public sentiment against this business. An advocate of human slavery today could stand on higher ground than an advocate of the liquor traffic. There were some redeeming qualities in the slave trade in that men were taken from barbarism and civilized, and to a large extent Christianized. To that extent there might be some argument in behalf of the good accomplished by slavery. And yet no man today would dare to argue in favor of human slavery.

On the other hand, the liquor traffic cursed the individual drinker and the nation to a far greater extent than slavery ever cursed the individual slave or the country. The liquor trade has not one, single redeeming feature. It was the breaker of hearts to a greater extent than all the slave trade and all the wars in the world's history. It impoverished the women and the children. It brought shame and sorrow and suffering upon them. It enslaved the drinker. It besotted him. It destroyed millions of souls for time and eternity. And the men who upheld the liquor traffic gloated in the extent to which they could drive their accursed business which could only prosper by constantly feeding the appetites of boys and young men, so that as the old drunkards died new drunkards would come to take their places.

After more than a quarter of a century of intense activity in campaigning for Prohibition two-thirds of the States voted dry before the Passage of the 18th Amendment, and only lately New Jersey has been the 46th State to ratify the Amendment. The suggestion that this was made possible only because of the absence of the soldiers in Europe is a slander upon the soldiers.

As a matter of fact, if the soldiers had been home the vote in favor of Prohibition would in all human probability have been even greater than it was. No snap judgment was taken on the country, despite the incessant propaganda carried on by the vast liquor interests as they attempt to claim this while they are fighting a life and death struggle, backed as they are by the entire liquor interests of the world who see the certain downfall of alcoholic drinking if Prohibition finally wins—as it is certain to do—in America.

The whole world is watching this country. Every drinker on earth who wants to continue to be a drunkard, every wine grower in France, every beer maker in Germany, every whiskey producer in England and Scotland and every other

liquor interest in all the world is struggling with all possible energy to break down Prohibition in this country.

And here in America some men who profess to be men of morality, are guilty of violating the Prohibition Law, or of winking at its violation. Little do they seem to realize that in doing this they are seeking to break down all laws and destroy all morality. The banker who is willing to see the Prohibition Law violated, or who winks at its violation, is to the utmost extent of his power seeking to break down the law against bank robbery and the murder of bank clerks and cashiers. The lawyer who cooperates to see the Prohibition Law violated, is to the extent of his power aiding to destroy all law. And what is true of the banker and the lawyer in this respect is true of every other man however high his social or financial standing who connives at the effort of criminals to destroy our laws. The man who as bootlegger or the bootlegger's accomplice in buying or drinking the bootleggers whiskey has no right to expect honesty or morality in his own family since he sets the example of breaking down the laws of the land.

The most rampant anarchist or bolshevist, denouncing, as the bolsheviks have done, all law and all government in their proclamation "to hell with churches, and synagogues and government", is not one half so dangerous to the welfare of this country and the maintenance of our government as is the so-called respectable law breaker who buys from the bootlegger, and thus becomes the bootlegger's accomplice. In proportion as his education or social position is higher than that of the bootlegger, is his criminality greater than that of the bootlegger.

No man can break the constitution of this government and join in the violation of its laws without becoming a criminal in reality, even though he may think that he is not a criminal in thought and act.

The most dangerous class in America today, guilty of the greatest crime so far as endangering the country's existence is concerned, are the so-called respectable people, or the smart set, young and old, who in a spirit of bravado boast of violating the Prohibition Law, boast of their drinking, boast of their being able to rob their government, and thus set an example which leads individually and nationally down the straight road to hell. Naturally their children and all others who are influenced by them will follow the same road. Upon the heads of these rich or smart set people will rest the blood of all who by their example or teaching become violators of law and ultimately breakers of all moral laws.

President Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in his emphatic declaration in this issue in behalf of Prohibition, takes the ground that there is some advantage in the death-dealing qualities of the whiskey that is now being consumed by the "smart set crowd", on the theory that they are parasites and the sooner they are killed off by their whiskey drinking the better it will be for the country. That is a serious statement, but President Stone is probably not alone in that thought, for while these men are inviting suicide by their carousals and whiskey drinking proclivities they are so endangering this Government that disastrous as the eternity to which they are hastening will be to them, their departure to the other world would, according to President Stone, become a blessing to the country.

If men of this character want to know how the serious minded people of the nation are regarding them they can look to President Stone's statement and see in it a reflection of national sentiment as to them and their vices and their influence for evil on the nation whose laws they thus set at naught, so lost to all honor and integrity are they as to glory in their shame. The danger to our country from the violation of law by so-called respectable or in-

fluential people was never more forcibly presented than in the statement by President Harding published elsewhere.

Forty-six States have ratified the 18th Amendment, the order of ratification and the twenty-five year fight leading up to the adoption of this Amendment is clearly covered in an article on pages twenty-one and twenty-two.

An "Anti Waste Crusade" Is One View of Prohibition Held in Great Britain.

MORE than a year ago Lord Leverhulme, probably the foremost business man of England, after studying the effect of Prohibition in the United States, said that if England would adopt Prohibition it would thereby save enough in five years to pay its indebtedness to the United States. The enormous waste of money in Britain's drink bill is, however, only one side of the loss, for drink makes likewise an even greater loss in efficiency and in human achievements without regard to the moral issue involved. These facts are being stressed more and more vigorously in Great Britain, and the Pioneer of Brampton, Canada, in a discussion of this subject recently said:

"At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in Manchester, there was much criticism and comment on Britain's spending of £470,000,000 on strong drink in the past year.

"Mr. Leif Jones, commenting on the government claim that it had got £200,000,000 out of the drinking part of the community, said that the government neglected to realize how much of it the government spent in undoing the evil that drink caused the nation. His own conviction was that no government in the world got a net revenue out of the drink traffic. That £470,000,000 represented roughly £50 a year for every family of five in the country.

"Hon. Geoffrey Howard said that surely any one who had taken the trouble to study the figures of the drink bill must realize that drink was a contributory cause to the great problem of unemployment. Four hundred and seventy million pounds were spent in drink last year by a poorer country, and not spent out of superfluities, but at the expense of necessities. We spent in eight days what would keep the hospitals going for a year. Four days of total abstinence would provide what Dr. Nansen wanted to feed the starving Russians.

"Rear Admiral Sir Harry Stileman (Director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes) said that if he could only have one half of the money spent in a day on drink in Great Britain he could feed, clothe, educate, and place out in life all the 7200 children in the Barnardo Homes and have a balance at the end of the year.

"Mr. Philip Snowden said that we were spending two and a half times more on drink than upon armaments and the result was at least two and a half times more destructive. We had too many nonproducers in our economic system, but worse than these were the producers who were engaged in destroying wealth and causing the mental and physical deterioration of the race. After all, then, the temperance movement was the greatest antiwaste crusade."

One-half the money spent on drink in one day in Britain would feed, and educate and clothe 7200 children for a year with some left over.

Will not every advocate of the liquor traffic stop for a moment to think how much prohibition of the liquor traffic will mean in saving women and children and clothing and feeding them? Our liquor bill prior to Prohibition was even larger than that of Britain. What an immeasurable waste of life, of efficiency, and of money it produced and yet some people would, if they had the power, bring that curse back upon our country.

Prohibition as Viewed by America's Foremost Leaders

THE MIRACLES ALREADY WROUGHT IN BETTERING HUMANITY, IN LESSENING DRUNKENNESS, IN INCREASING THE COMFORTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND ADVANCING ALL CIVILIZATION.

THE CRIMINALITY OF THE SO-CALLED "SMART SET" IN BREAKING THE LAWS OF THE NATION, AND THUS ENCOURAGING ANARCHY MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

THE EFFORT OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS TO RESTORE BEER AND WINE SHOULD BE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED AS THE ENTERING WEDGE FOR THE RETURN OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

ABOUT THE LEADERS OF JAMES H. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Edison, and a thousand other leading men of affairs, scientists, educators, physicians, and bankers, and others signed a remarkable petition to Congress in behalf of Prohibition. Measured by the standing in the business world of these men, this was probably the most remarkable list of signatures ever appended to any petition to Congress, and the petition itself was one of the most clear cut statements ever made in behalf of Prohibition. With a view to seeing how these men now stand on the Prohibition question, and the enforcement of Prohibition laws, the following letter was mailed to every one on the list.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

Exponent of America

Baltimore, Md., March 10, 1922.

Dear Sir:

About five years ago you and a thousand other leading men in the country signed a petition addressed to Congress and worded as follows:

"In view of the scientifically proved unfavorable effects of the use of alcoholic beverages even in small quantities;

"And in view, therefore, of the colossal, physical, mental, moral, economic, social and racial evils which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entail;

"And in view of the inadequateness of all methods hitherto employed to check or regulate these evils;

"And in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by anti-alcohol agitation and legislation through most of our national area;

"The undersigned believe the time has come for the Federal Government to take steps looking to the Prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export, and transport of alcoholic liquors." *

*With the understood exceptions for medical, sacramental and industrial purposes.

The wisdom of the petition which you then signed is, I think, strikingly presented in a recent statement by President Harding on the Prohibition question which he has authorized to be published, as follows:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious men would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to

bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

That there would be a united effort on the part of the liquor interests in this country, indeed we might say the world, to break down Prohibition was in advance, of course, understood by every man who had studied the subject.

When America has been made free from the curse of the liquor traffic, then we will have gone a long way toward changing the thought of the world in regard to the wisdom of Prohibition and the elimination of this curse both on economic and moral grounds.

In view of the wide discussion throughout the entire country as to the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment, I am interested in knowing whether you still favor Prohibition as vigorously as you did when you signed the petition which I have quoted, or whether you have seen any cause to change your view in regard to the matter. I am anxious to secure from you, and the one thousand other men who signed that petition, as well as from a number of other great leaders in industry and in general affairs, your views on the wisdom of Prohibition and its effect for the welfare of the country.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot in a recent letter has suggested the desirability of securing from owners and managers of industrial establishments their opinions as to the practical results of Prohibition. My own information leads me to believe that a vast amount of good has already been accomplished, and that with the hearty co-operation of men who realize the economic and moral injury of the liquor traffic there will be developed such a universal sentiment in favor of Prohibition as to make the enforcement of our laws a much easier proposition from year to year.

I shall be very glad, therefore, to have from you for publication a letter expressing your views on the subject along the lines indicated in the enclosed questionnaire.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,

Editor.

This questionnaire is only submitted to suggest the line of discussion desired. A letter from you would be preferable to a mere filling in of the answers if equally agreeable to you.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Are you still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that you were when you signed the petition to Congress? If so, will you kindly give me your views on the matter either in a brief sentence or two, or in a more elaborate discussion?
2. If you have changed your views in any way will you kindly give me your reasons therefor in the same manner?
3. What has been your experience in studying this question as to the effect of Prohibition on labor or the saving of the money formerly spent for liquor, and its use in the betterment of homes and the better care for women and children of the men who formerly spent freely for drink?

4. Is drunkenness as common at the present time, so far as you can learn, as it was under the open saloon and the free liquor traffic?
5. If in addition to the questions which I have asked, you can give me any other information or expression of your views on the whole situation, I will greatly appreciate all that you can say on the subject.

Name

Profession, or business.....

Address

Some of the men who signed that petition are away from the country and could not be reached, and some are dead.

To several hundred other leading manufacturers whose views on Prohibition pro or con, were entirely unknown to us, a somewhat similar letter was sent worded as follows:

MANUFACTURERS RECORD,
Exponent of America,

Baltimore, March 9, 1922.

DEAR SIR:

Dr. Charles W. Elliot has recently suggested the desirability of securing from owners and managers of industrial establishments their opinions as to the practical results of Prohibition. My own information leads me to believe that a vast amount of good has already been accomplished and that with the hearty co-operation of men who realize the economic and moral injury of the liquor traffic there will be developed such a universal sentiment in favor of Prohibition as to make the enforcement of our laws a much easier proposition from year to year.

You will probably be interested in the following statement recently authorized by President Harding as to his own views on Prohibition:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid; that men take home the wages that once were wasted in the saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

I should be very glad to have from you for publication a letter expressing your views as to what Prohibition has accomplished in the way of encouraging laborers in the saving of the money formerly spent for liquor, and its use in the betterment of homes and the better care of women and children. Is drunkenness as common at the present time, so far as you can learn, as it was under the open saloon and free liquor traffic?

Needless to say the liquor interests are putting forth the utmost efforts to violate a law which is a part of our Constitution; and every violation of that law helps to break down the moral sentiment of the community and of the nation. It will take time to secure the full enforcement of the law, for the liquor trade of the world is bent on trying to break down Prohibition in America.

If you have seen any benefit from Prohibition in your community, or among your employees, I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor.

To about one hundred iron and steel men who had at different times written the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in favor of Prohibition as an economic measure a letter was sent asking if they still held the same opinion. Every letter received in reply to these inquiries whether favorable or unfavorable to Prohibition is published in the following pages with the exception of four or five who requested that their letters should not be published. Thus we have dealt with exact fairness in publishing both sides of the case as set forth in these replies.

ing if they still held the same opinion. Every letter received in reply to these inquiries whether favorable or unfavorable to Prohibition is published in the following pages with the exception of four or five who requested that their letters should not be published. Thus we have dealt with exact fairness in publishing both sides of the case as set forth in these replies.

An Overwhelming and Almost Unanimous Demand for Prohibition and the Rigid Enforcement of the Prohibition Laws.

In a careful compilation of all replies received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD on the Prohibition Question, the tabulation gives the following remarkable results in percentages to the total:

	Per Cent
For Prohibition in Some Form.....	98.50
Against Prohibition.....	1.50
For Strict Prohibition.....	85.50
For Beer and Wine.....	7.00
Against Volstead Law or Present Regulations.....	1.25
Wants Volstead Law Modified75
Advocates High License or Government Control	1.00
Advocates Dispensary System25
Undecided or Noncommittal.....	2.75

The most overwhelming answer ever given as to the value of Prohibition as an economic and moral factor in advancing the cause of humanity will be found in these letters. As a whole they comprise a symposium in behalf of Prohibition, viewed from every standpoint, which makes this publication we believe the most important ever issued in this or any other country in behalf of Prohibition as an economic and moral factor.

With two or three exceptions they all believe in some form of restriction or regulation of the traffic in alcoholic beverages. The effort to break down the Prohibition Law with wine and beer as the entering wedge is vigorously assailed by educators, business men and others.

If the facts—not merely vague theories—presented in these letters as to the lessening of accidents in factories and on railroads, the increase of savings deposits even where men have been working on short time, the betterment of the condition of women and children upon whom has been spent the money that formerly went into the saloon, the great lessening of drunkenness in every part of the country, can be brought directly to the attention, as they should be, of every man and woman in America it will be impossible for any patriotic or humanity-loving man or woman ever again to speak against Prohibition.

The man who in the light of these facts advocates the repeal of our Prohibition laws, or the lessening of their rigid enforcement, by that fact becomes an advocate of increased deaths from accidents in factories and on railroads; an advocate of greater poverty and misery and broken hearts of women and children; an advocate of the criminality of those who openly defy the law of the land, and wherever the opportunity avails commit murder in carrying on the bootlegger's diabolical work.

The man who winks at these violators, or takes no definite stand against them, or who becomes a participant in this criminality by buying of the bootlegger, is recreant to every responsibility to his own wife and children, to all humanity, and to civilization itself. No man can join with the bootlegger by buying of the bootlegger's whiskey, or drinking of

is a trait becoming a partner of the bootlegger and his partner and his violation and anarchy and the effort to bring the things which make for American government.

There is a criminality of the bootlegger, who always goes prepared for trouble and often commits it black as his criminality in the anarchistic campaign which he is carrying on leading to the breaking down of all law and order, the bootlegger himself is not as blameworthy as is the man of higher education or social standing or wealth, who becomes a co-worker and partner with the devil himself in this bootlegger's campaign, whether he buys the bootlegger's whiskey or drinks it.

Let no one for a moment think that this is an exaggerated statement. Blood-guiltiness rests upon the bootlegger no more strongly than it rests upon the man who participates in the bootlegger's crime. In proportion as a man who buys or drinks the bootlegger's whiskey may stand socially or financially above the bootlegger himself, in that proportion is his responsibility the greater, for "unto whom much has been given of him shall much be required."

The existence of our Government rests upon the maintenance of law and order. He who breaks the Prohibition Amendment or the laws for its enforcement, becomes in fact a traitor to the permanency of this Government and to the extent of his influence is creating an anarchistic condition which encourages the violation of all laws, and thus the destruction of government and of civilization.

The time has come when law abiding men who love their country and love humanity must recognize their responsibility in a definite call to join with the forces of righteousness and of the legal powers of the country in fighting with all their strength and influence the breaking of the Prohibition Law. That violation stands out as one of the menacing dangers of the country. The man who advocates the repeal of the Prohibition Law on the ground that it cannot be enforced is asking the National Government and the vast majority of the American people to repeal a law merely because they claim that the criminal classes are greater in power than the Government itself. The man who takes that position violates every sense of honor, of patriotism, and of the respect and the position which men of honor must take when it comes to a question as to whether the forces of hell or the forces of righteousness shall prevail. He who wants to stand on the side of hell and give his utmost strength to the breaking down of this Government need only stand idly by in the contest between right and wrong, between the Government in its enforcement of the laws and the criminal classes which seek to break those laws.

Dante found a hell beneath all other hells reserved for those who were neutral in the fight of right against wrong, and the man who is neutral in this question is neutral in one of the most momentous issues which the world has ever faced. The time has come to call for those who are on the side of the enforcement of law of economic benefit and moral righteousness, of better food and clothes for women and children, of fewer broken hearts from drunkenness, to stand up and be counted and thus show their colors, while the law breakers, whether they be classed as bootleggers or the buyers of bootleggers' whiskey or the drinkers of it, sink away, as they must inevitably do beneath the scorn and contumely of honest hearted men and women.

Judge Gary of U. S. Steel Corporation Heartily Commends Prohibition.

In reply to question No. 1, as to whether he is still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that he was when he signed the petition to Congress some years ago, Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, writes:—

"Yes, results have fully justified Prohibition legislation," and he adds that he can see no reason to change his opinions, and says: "I endorse the admirable expressions of President Harding on the question."

The expression of President Harding to which Judge Gary refers is as follows:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

In closing his statement Judge Gary adds that drunkenness is not as common at present, so far as he can learn, as under the open saloon and free liquor traffic.

Prohibition Has Brought Better Home Life, Better Living Conditions, Better School and Sunday School Attendance —A Just Denunciation of Law Violators and Liquor Advocates.

The Jackson Iron & Steel Co.,

Jackson, O., March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Were President Harding in our city he could not more aptly have stated our situation here with respect to the effect of the Prohibition Amendment, than by his language which you have quoted.

With the coming of Prohibition our troubles from drink disappeared. Under the saloon system, for two or three days after each payday we had trouble to secure men to man our plant. This has been entirely eliminated, absenteeism from work at other times has been very greatly reduced and efficiency improved. The passing of "Hangovers from a sloppy night before" has created a better feeling, resulting in fewer grievances.

There is more interest taken in home life which is reflected in a greater number of men paying for their homes, improving its furnishings, providing better shoes and clothing for their little ones, and increased savings deposits.

School attendance both public and Sunday school has improved. Merchants as well as the families have been benefited in that sales have increased and the collections are better. The morale of the community has made wonderful progress.

Notwithstanding, the fact that all our principle industries were shut down by a strike in 1919 for six months, and these industries only operated about six months in 1920, three months in 1921, and none so far this year have resumed, there has been comparatively little suffering. Comparing the last twenty-seven months in which there has been only fifteen months of employment with any shut down of three months duration under the saloon régime; conditions in our city have been easily a hundred per cent better. In fact it has been the common speculation in our city, "what would be our lot if we had saloons with the great unemployment of such long standing".

Our community is a hot bed of Unionism yet the laboring

people are almost a unit in the support of the Constitution and Prohibition. We find this feature elsewhere predominating, which brings us to the belief that the demands for "light wines and beer" by the labor unions is almost wholly with the officers and is purely propaganda.

It is our observation that the laboring man and the poor are not the lawbreakers, but that lies more largely with the rich and the well to do, who seem to think it smart; these are the real malefactors. Their smartness in this is the rankest stupidity, for as a class they would suffer most should the lawless get control and break up all law.

If the daily press by common agreement would turn its back on the liquor interests' gold, eliminate their paid-for propaganda, and do their whole duty to this great Republic, by giving the Constitution their unstinted support, the situation would clear up in a very short while. The great trouble is not with the people at large, it is the attitude of the daily press in its attempt to break down the Constitution, the Amendment being as much a part thereof as the original. Their attitude encourages law breaking, and makes spineless officials more lax. Maximum fines and prison terms is the best antidote.

No good citizen will try to break down the Constitution for which millions fought and which is the foundation of the Republic.

N. G. SPANGLER, General Manager.

An Incalculable Moral and Economic Blessing.

Standard Underground Cable Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have seen no reason to change my views in opposition to the liquor traffic, as expressed by my signature to the petition addressed to Congress five years ago, in favor of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

It is true, the law is being violated, but so are the laws against murder, theft, arson, etc. and no sane person advocates the repeal of the latter laws because of their continual and all too frequent violation.

My observation of the effect of Prohibition, has been that it is an incalculable economic and moral blessing to millions of our people, and to the nation as a whole. There is far less drunkenness and waste of time and money; there is greater steadiness among laborers, more saving of money, better care of the homes and women and children of the men who formerly spent freely for drink.

No conscientious man would vote to bring the liquor traffic back, and I am sure that there are very many men who are not Prohibitionists themselves, but who would nevertheless vote against the repeal of the Prohibition laws because they have observed and recognized the great benefits that such laws have brought to our people.

J. W. MARSH, President.

Prohibition Has Done Wonders in a Manufacturing Town.

McInnes Steel Company, Ltd.

Corry, Pa., March 9, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are certainly pleased we can go one better at this time, and are glad to advise you Prohibition has done wonders in our city, for the working man, not only in reducing accidents, but in bringing the workmen up to a higher standard of citizenship, where, heretofore, when he secured his wages, it was used for drink, and he came back to work Monday morning, nothing but a ruined man physically, as well as financially.

With the liquor traffic out of existence, he and his family are enjoying to a full extent what the American home stands for. It has bettered the conditions of our employees, and we hope never to see the liquor business in service again.

H. B. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Former President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce: A Manufacturer and Employer of Labor Contrasts the Crime and Poverty and Sorrow and Suffering of Liquor Days With the Improvement in Moral, Mental and Financial Physical Condition Under Prohibition.

Birmingham Clay Products Co.

Birmingham, Ala., March 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Having been a "Prohibitionist" all my life, both by precept and in personal conduct, it is not surprising to me that the record of the recent years since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment has fully sustained all our claims of what a Dry Nation would be.

I have been engaged in the mining and manufacturing business in the Birmingham District for over thirty years and remember most vividly the awful and tragic conditions prevailing in the days of the open saloon. Crime and poverty with their brood of shame, sorrow and suffering, stalked abroad in the land; inefficiency, ignorance and disease, impaired the earning power of labor, with a corresponding depression of output of mine and factory.

The evil was not confined to the laboring class, but the monstrous liquor traffic was gnawing at the vitals of all elements of society, rich and poor alike.

In my judgment, to the credit of the great middle class may be ascribed the overthrow of King Alcohol; though back of it all were of course the faith and prayers of the women of the land.

Since the abolition of the saloons in the Birmingham District, which antedated by several years the adoption of Nation-wide Prohibition, there has been a steady and marked improvement in the moral, mental and physical condition of the people, and no class has felt more beneficent effects than the laborer.

We have found they have become more industrious, efficient and thrifty. Their living conditions have vastly improved; peace and happiness prevail as a rule in their family life, and the children are enjoying greater and better educational opportunities than ever before. Drunkenness is almost obsolete and would be entirely but for the persistent efforts of itinerant "bootleggers," though our most capable and faithful sheriff is making their profession a most precarious and hazardous one.

The increase in trade of the merchants and the highest levels ever known in savings deposits are incontrovertible evidence of the great blessings that have come under the regime of "Sobriety," notwithstanding the baleful effects of war and the drastic deflation that followed in its wake.

Just before Alabama went "dry" Birmingham built a new jail at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars, on account of the overcrowded condition of the old one. Soon after, the decrease in crime was such, that the old jail could easily accommodate the demands, and the new one has been converted into a reform school.

From an industrial standpoint alone, the employers of Alabama have found Prohibition one of their most valuable assets, as well as safeguard to property and person of themselves and employees. Any effort on the part of the Liquor Interests to repeal or overthrow the law will be resisted to the last ditch. I endorse most cordially the sentiments on the subject of our Christian President.

JOHN W. SIMLEY, General Sales Manager.

Diabolical Character of Whiskey Traffic Evidenced by Disregard for Law and Decency Which Has Characterized Its Struggle for Life as Described by a Great Industrial Leader.

Lebanon Woolen Mills,
Manufacturers
Woolen Blankets.

Lebanon, Tenn., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am very glad to give you my personal views with reference to Prohibition at the present time.

I am stronger in my advocacy of Prohibition today than I ever was before, because I am more thoroughly convinced of the diabolical character of the whiskey traffic as evidenced by the disregard for law and decency which has characterized its struggle for life. This struggle has found its chief encouragement and perpetuation in an atmosphere of discontent and restlessness which naturally followed the world war.

The poorer classes of people throughout the country and all those of every class living in the smaller cities, towns, and country districts are those who have been chiefly benefited by Prohibition. In the smaller cities and towns and in the country districts thousands of homes have been built which would not have been built, and millions of women and children have been provided with food and clothes who would have suffered for these necessities if there were no Eighteenth Amendment. Because of the inflations and depressions and of disturbed conditions in general since the war it is difficult to appraise the economic effects of Prohibition. But those who are influenced by their own appetite or are not prejudiced

by the propaganda of the liquor interests are bound to know that except for the absence of the open saloon these days of reconstruction would be attended by conditions which would make much more difficult the task of rehabilitation. It is true that breaking the Law has become a sport for some who were previously law abiding, but it is equally true that many more have become law abiding who were not prone to be so before the days of Prohibition. To me it is unthinkable that a good American should contemplate or wish for the repeal or modification of any of the laws intended to curb this cursed business.

J. E. EDGERTON, President, Treasurer and Gen. Manager.

[Mr. Edgerton is also President of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States.—*Editor Manufacturers Record.*]

The Lawless Booze Interest "Dies Hard." But "It Is Going, Going, and Going Forever."

The Tulsa Tribune.

Tulsa, Okla., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Prohibition is here to stay. It has put the country ahead financially and morally and increased efficiency. Credit has improved. Drunkenness is uncommon. To be sure the Law is violated but it is not as easy to get liquor now as formerly when you could walk into any corner saloon and buy your drink or carry a bottle unwrapped into the street.

The demoralizing business of booze dies hard. It has always defied law. It defies it now but it is going, going, going, and going forever.

RICHARD LLOYD JONES, Editor.

An Unanswerable Statement From President Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—75 Per Cent Less of Drunkenness, More Food and Better Care of Families—Thinks the "Smart Set" Drinkers Are Parasites Whom Liquor Is Destroying to the Nation's Benefit.

Grand Office
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers,
Executive Department,
Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief

Cleveland, O., March 28, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In an accumulation of mail, I find your letter of March 16, enclosing a questionnaire regarding Prohibition, to which I shall reply as follows:

1—"Are you still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that you were when you signed the petition to Congress? If so, will you kindly give me your views on the matter either in a brief sentence or two, or in a more elaborate discussion?"

Answer,—The longer I live, and the more I see of it, the more bitterly I am opposed to the entire question of the manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of ninety per cent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today.

2—"If you have changed your views in any way, will you kindly give me your reasons therefore in the same manner?"

This is answered by my reply to question 1.

3—"What has been your experience in studying this question as to the effect of Prohibition on Labor or the saving of the money formerly spent for liquor, and its use in the betterment of homes and the better care for women and children of the men who formerly spent freely for drink?"

I have had no personal experience in this, but in the study of the Labor problems, I find a marked improvement in the number of men who are saving their money and who own their homes or are buying their homes, and I find a decided improvement in the home life of the workers due to the fact that the women and children have more food, more clothing and better care in every way. Back of all that, the worker takes his family and goes to the picture show or to the park now, when he formerly spent his evenings in the saloon drinking and spending his money.

4—"Is drunkenness as common at the present time, so far as you can learn, as it was under the open saloon and the free liquor traffic?"

No, there is a decided improvement, and while it is true we have the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor, yet it is largely used by those of the leisure class, and it has the decided advantage of destroying many of these parasites because much of the manufactured liquor of today is deadly poison. Liquor is also used and there is much drunkenness among the class of our young people who desire to believe, or make the world believe, that they are "fast" or "tough."

Back of all that, I think I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers.

W. S. Stone, G. C. E.

Oath of Office Requires Congressmen to Stand for Strict Enforcement of Law and Order in Prohibition. Saloon and Saloon Influence Had More To Do With Influencing Labor To Act Wrong Than All Other Influences.

Dairy Cream Separator Co.

Lebanon, Ind., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Permit me to say that I consider it a privilege and a pleasure, as well as a real duty, to reaffirm my views on the Prohibition question, made five years ago, as one of the one thousand that signed a petition, addressed to the Congress of the United States.

It has been my good fortune to operate a factory in the small City of Lebanon, Ind., which has been bone-dry for more than fifteen years and this is a county seat town and, I am sure it would be impossible to re-establish the saloon system or places in which intoxicating liquors would be sold.

My home is in the City of Lafayette, Ind., some forty miles from where my factory is located. The City of Lafayette went dry under a Statutory Prohibition Act, April 1, 1918. In this city, we had more than one hundred saloons, two breweries and numerous bottling houses and, also, several clubs that operated under Government license and, in just sixty days after our Indiana Statutory Prohibition Act became effective, our jail was without a prisoner—something unheard of before in the history of the Tippecanoe County jail.

I had advocated prohibition to the business men and manufacturers of the City of Lafayette, for a great many years, as an economic proposition. I insisted that the saloon keeper and his bartender, who operated saloons in the district where working people lived, were, without question, the greatest labor agitators in existence and were much more dangerous than the walking delegate, or labor agitator, who represented the Unions.

When splendid mechanics, who frequented the bar rooms were under the influence of drink, the saloon keeper and bartender made their appeals to him and insisted that he was not receiving a fair wage and that he should demand more money or resort to the strike.

They were appealing to the conscience of the drunken man. Their interests, of course, were always selfish. They knew when the man received more pay it meant better business for the saloon keeper and the same starvation conditions for the mechanic's family.

In presenting this argument to one of my personal friends, a large manufacturer, who called me a crank, he declined to make a contribution to the Indiana Dry Federation, of which I was an Executive Member, and said I was mistaken about the saloon wielding any influence with labor. He said he thought the working man was entitled to his club, which was the saloon.

After the saloons were out of existence, in Lafayette, I again called on this friend, informing him that we were going to keep the Indiana Dry Federation intact until the Indiana Legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, and asked him if he would listen to me for just a few minutes, as I wanted to again present to him my reasons why the Eighteenth Amendment should be ratified and booze with all of its demoralizing and prostituting influences should be driven from the Nation. His answer was: "You need not make any further argument," and reached for his check book and wrote a check payable to the Treasurer of the Indiana Dry Federation for \$50.00, saying that my statements in the past had been entirely too conservative. He said the saloon and the saloon influence has had more to do in influencing

labor to act both wrong and unwise than all other influence that affect labor.

This man then told me about the improved conditions in a short a time after the saloons were out of existence. He said their men were buying and building homes; that they were establishing savings accounts and that their home life was changed; that their families were much happier and that his labor difficulties had practically disappeared. This was only a few months after the passing of the saloons.

Drunkenness is not common at the present time; in fact you seldom see a drunken man. There is some liquor being sold, but now they are carrying it only in suitcases, where they used to transport it in train loads.

We know that savings accounts have increased enormously since Prohibition became effective. Women and children are better clothed and better fed. Men are much happier and are of the opinion that the manufacturer, above all other men has been the greatest beneficiary on account of prohibition.

When men have the proper rest at the week-end period and remain sober they come to work on Monday morning in a splendid frame of mind. Their efficiency is much greater than it was when they were spending their money for drink and when the working man knows that his wife and children are better contented and that he is capable of rendering a real service not only on the first workday of the week, but throughout the entire week, he is certainly rendering both to himself and to his employer a much higher efficiency than he rendered when he was squandering his earnings in the saloon and am sure that the great majority of the working men fully realize, at this time, that the place they once called their club—the place that took their earnings and sent them home in a drunken condition to terrorize their families, is happy indeed now to know that the saloon is gone and that drink is fast passing from his memory. Yes, I believe the benefit that people of the United States have received, on account of National Prohibition, are beyond estimate.

I believe that every member of Congress and the Senate should stand for the Eighteenth Amendment. Their oath of office commits them to uphold the Constitution of the United States. They should stand for the Volstead Act, because it is the enforcing act of the Eighteenth Amendment. They should stand for the present Alcoholic Content, because this is the maximum agreed upon to render soft drinks unintoxicating. They should stand for the strictest law enforcement, because our Government is founded on law and order.

Thanking you for the opportunity afforded me in replying to your letter of March 16th, I am

JAMES K. RISK,
Treasurer and General Manager.

Prohibition Rightly Enforced Would Be the Best Thing That Ever Came to America.

Hampton Cotton Mills,

Hampton, Ga., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Prohibition is undoubtedly the best thing that ever happened to America if the law could be enforced. Apparently neither the Federal nor State authorities try to enforce it in this section of the country, so we have an avalanche of "rotgut" which not only makes drunk but crazy and at times almost kills.

In this connection will you not accept a word of gratitude from me on the wonderful work you and your paper are doing in an effort to show the world our "Great Southland" and her possibilities; and in demanding from the powers that be the recognition that we earn and are entitled to along industrial lines.

Keep up the good work.

R. O. ARNOLD, President.

The Cause Is Winning and to Allow Wines and Beers Would Undo the Work.

Kalamazoo Paper Company.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 29, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I certainly am still opposed to the liquor traffic as much as when I signed the original petition. It would be a poor time for anyone who signed that petition to change their views in any way as the cause is really winning, and any yielding now would undo all the work that has been done.

To allow light wines and beers to be made would be to unlock a door that is now securely locked—and once unlocked—the door would soon be wide open and we would go back to the same old rotten conditions.

Our city has a population of about 50,000 and the banks and merchants are unanimous in the opinion that men are saving more money and paying their bills more promptly than ever before. This is not guess work as the bank statements show it conclusively.

Drunkenness is not nearly as common at present as it was. There are some who try to manufacture a drink with a kick to it, but they are beginning to find out more and more, that the kick is very apt to land them in the grave so that the home-made stuff will, in time, take care of itself.

I know of nothing further to add except to repeat that any giving way now, however slight it might seem to be, would be the greatest mistake, as, even although the concession was very slight, it would encourage the liquor interests to still further efforts and the spending of more money to bring back the old conditions.

F. M. HODGE, President.

A Leading New York Attorney States the Case When He Says: "There Are, of Course, Still Those Who Prate About Destruction of So-called 'Personal Liberty'; but no One Who Has Studied History Will Pay the Slightest Attention to That Outcry, for the Reason That It Has Been the Slogan of All Those Who, From the Beginning of Time, Were Eager to Give Some Excuse, However False and However Empty, for Indulgence in Their Own Appetites, and for Violations of the Laws of God and Men."

100 Broadway,

New York, April 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have not changed my judgment, in the slightest degree, from what it was five years ago, except that I have been confirmed and strengthened in the conviction that Prohibition is one of the most beneficent influences which this country has ever enjoyed.

It has destroyed the corner saloon, it has to a very large extent caused the pay envelopes of the bread winners of families to be taken home intact and used for the legitimate purposes of the support of the family, instead of being wasted for liquor, as in days past. It has relieved jails and poor-houses to a very large extent of their former occupants, and resulted in a consequent decrease, as far as those purposes were concerned, in the taxation burdens of the various communities.

There are, of course, still those who prate about destruction of so-called "personal liberty"; but no one who has studied history will pay the slightest attention to that outcry, for the reason that it has been the slogan of all those who, from the beginning of time, were eager to give some excuse, however false and however empty, for indulgence in their own appetites, and for violations of the laws of God and man.

One also hears complaints that the Prohibition measures were enacted through unfair methods and at a time when people of the country were off their guard; but I confidently believe that if the question were now put to a nation-wide

referendum, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of a continuance of the Prohibition measures. I hear no one except those who were of such circumstances as to be able to a greater or less extent to fill their cellars with liquor in anticipation of Prohibition, giving anything but praise to the Prohibition enforcement. Even those who formerly were too much addicted to the use of the brewed and distilled drinks, have come to the conclusion which they are willing to state, that Prohibition was a beneficent thing even for them, because it has made very difficult the acquisition by them of the means wherewith to satisfy their destructive thirst.

When those who now seem to be unmindful of the obligations of their citizenship, and many of whom are of the so-called "better classes", shall cease to encourage disobedience to law, and shall cease to violate the Prohibition statutes, and have awakened to a realization of the enormity of the offense, and shall, as good citizens, uphold the Law and co-operate in its enforcement, and be properly ashamed of themselves for the violation of their duties as citizens, then will the enforcement of the Prohibition statutes become thoroughly effective, and the disregard for all law which has been born to some extent at least of the disregard of law, embodied in the Prohibition statutes, in higher places, be commensurately diminished and the country become again a body of citizens, with respect for the law, as preservation and peace and prosperity demand.

CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY.

Liquor Traffic Was a Brake on the Wheels of Progress and Like a Millstone on the Neck of Our Civilization; Enemies of the Volstead Act Are Running Contrary to the Constitution.

Office of General Superintendent

Menominee Range

The Verona Mining Co., Caspian, Mich.

Hemlock River Mining Co., Amasa, Mich.

The Balkan Mining Co., Alpha, Mich.

Calumet Ore Co., Felch, Mich.

Caspian, Iron Co., Mich., March 28, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It is a source of pleasure to feel that you are still using your great influence in the interest of the American home. The liquor traffic has robbed industry of a great number of its most efficient men, and homes of what otherwise would have been a kind father and a good provider. It has been a brake on the wheels of progress and a millstone suspended from the neck of our marvelous civilization. That we have advanced in spite of it is greatly to be wondered at, when we consider how far its activities had reached into the industrial, political and home life of the country.

Are we opposed to it? We surely are. While its knock out has not been accomplished completely, we believe that law enforcement and education will do much toward the entire abolishment of the evils of intoxicating beverages. We are optimistic enough to believe that another generation will know but little of its actual evils.

In spite of present low tide in industry we believe that homes have been greatly benefited by Prohibition. Conditions would have been much worse had we the saloons in the preceding period of prosperity. Families would not have had savings to fall back on in the slump which we have witnessed in the past year.

The usual absence of several employes on Monday morning during the regime of the saloon is not noticed now. Men are more regular in their attendance at work.

Visible drunkenness has decreased. With the open saloon, it was common to find intoxicated men on the street, while the front door of the saloon with its human signboards, was

a place past which a respectable man dreaded to take his wife or daughter.

We believe that vigilance is necessary in the enforcement of law and believe the Federal Government should provide property for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and Volstead Act.

Light wines and beer would bring up the much debated question as to what per cent intoxication, and if the enemies of the Volstead Act don't want intoxication, then they are perfectly safe with the prescribed one half of one per cent. If they do want intoxication they are running contrary to the National Constitution and are laying themselves open to the criticism that they are not good Americans nor in harmony with the majority of the voting population of our country.

CHAS. E. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.

The President of One of the Greatest Cotton Mill Companies in the Country Voices His Enthusiasm for the Good Results of Prohibition.

Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills,

Danville, Va., March 25, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am just as much opposed to the liquor traffic as I was when I signed the original petition to Congress.

I am convinced that the Prohibition of the liquor traffic is invaluable not alone from the moral viewpoint but also from an economic and industrial standpoint; that conviction has become a practical demonstration through its application to the many men and families in our community as well as other places in our State. Labor is much more certain and trustworthy and the families of the men whom we employ are better cared for as well as receiving much more considerate treatment than in the old days when drinking was a curse.

The drinking of alcoholic liquor has greatly decreased among the working people, which means that they have increased in efficiency as well as in their living standards, and I can confidently say that the Prohibition sentiment is stronger among our people than ever before and that very few of them would want the old regime back again.

We would consider it from a business standpoint a great calamity if drink were made accessible as it was before the enactment of Constitutional Prohibition. I am thoroughly confident that, throughout the South where the cotton mill industry has been developed to such a great extent in the last quarter of a century, there can be found no mill owner who would not agree that the Prohibition of the liquor traffic had added greatly to the well-being of his people as well as assuring them a much better living and many happier homes—therefore, I am more completely committed to the program of Prohibition than when I first signed the petition.

R. A. SCHOOLFIELD,
Chairman of the Board.

Enthusiastic About Eighteenth Amendment.
Beloit College,

Beloit, Wis., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are enthusiastic about the 18th Amendment. However, we have been greatly distressed because of the disposition to ignore Federal and State laws, and the extensive use of liquor since the passing of the Amendment. We are hoping, however, that this is but a temporary reaction, and that the sound economics and the ethics and constructive merits involved in Prohibition may assert themselves a very definite and increasing degree at an early time.

MURVIN A. BRANFON, President.

A Miracle Has Been Wrought—A Call to the Nation Such as Even Lincoln Never Had for Men Who Will Lead Us "Into the Purer Air and the Glow and the Splendor of a Better Humanity."

New Haven Journal-Courier,

New Haven, Conn., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have seen the impossible come to pass in our time. Whenever one goes to a banquet of perhaps a thousand men and sees them spend hours without alcoholic beverages where five years ago each "cover" was circled with glasses—spend hours without even mentioning alcohol, he should revise his opinion that miracles cannot occur. He has seen one occur.

The passing of the social-class registers the substitution of one social ideal for another. The men and women who drink water are not better than those who drank wine; they are simply enjoying a new condition, a new social usage. Like all the betterments in civilization, it did not just happen; it was fought for, prayed for; it represents the sacrifice and crucifixion of noble men and women now rapidly being forgotten. One meets people who say casually that "Prohibition came in just as drinking was going out;" "It was driven out," they say, by the efficiency cry, etc. It was driven out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by Mother Nation, by the faithful Prohibition party, by neglected and ridiculed temperance champions in every city and at every cross roads who during a century finally informed the mind and aroused the conscience of the American people.

The task now is to complete the work. Enforcement is the duty and the opportunity of the hour. It affords as large chances for sacrifice, for adventure, for political career, for patriotic ardor as any emergency in national history. Listen—from time to time in the States, individual men will lift the banner of enforcement. Some of them will grow with the issue; they will take the country with them; some will fall in the battle gloriously; you and I will yet see great American reputations made, even presidents, on this supreme issue of our time—the entrenching of the non-alcoholic ideal in the daily life of the people, reinforcing the legal requirement which was the goal set up by the nation in response to its inner aspiration. It is one of the big tasks of civilization. It will rank with the Reformation, with the overturning of "divine right", with the abolition of slavery, with the doctrine that might makes right. It is a great age in which to be alive; especially to be young. Every college campus should be an equipping station; the young lawyers, Salmon P. Chase and Charles Sumner, the boy politician, Abe Lincoln, had no such field for ambition and a career satisfying the highest demands of manhood as the youth of today who gets the vision of a world without alcohol, equips himself with the facts, and then says to his generation—"This is the way, follow me." It leads into the purer air and the glow and splendor of a better humanity and paves the way for newer achievements to be wrought by the sons of men of which we have not yet even dreamed.

AMOS P. WILDER,

(Former Consul General at Shanghai.)

[In the light of such a great truth stated with burning eloquence, how puny and weak are the claims of those who cannot catch such a vision and who would have the nation surrender to the criminal element.—*Editor Manufacturers Record.*]

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Says, From Viewpoint of Public Health Prohibition Has Been a Wonder Worker.

Good Housekeeping
Bureau of Foods Sanitation and Health
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have not changed my mind in regard to Prohibition. I am unalterably opposed to a resumption of the liquor traffic, even the reentry of light wines and beer. I think beer is probably the most dangerous to health of all the pure ordinary alcoholic liquors. I do not know anybody that favors the return of the saloon, and beer without a distributor is a useless commodity, and with a distributor it is a dangerous commodity.

I have not had much opportunity to study the effect of Prohibition on the laboring man. I regret that officially labor is opposed to Prohibition, yet no class of citizens are so benefited by Prohibition as the laboring class. What the laboring man does with the savings on beer and whisky I am unable to say, but a very right thing would be better clothes, better food, better schools for his children, and less labor and worry for his wife.

In regard to item 4 on your questionnaire I can speak with the authority of personal observation. I have not seen a single drunken man in Washington since Prohibition went into effect. There is not so much drunkenness, at least openly, by any means as before, but what there is is more deadly. The bootlegging industry will gradually kill itself by killing off all its patrons. This is heroic treatment, but probably deserved.

My sincere conviction is that the economic value of Prohibition is so great that no effort on the part of the laboring men or would be drinkers will ever be able to restore the old conditions. There is a possibility that there may be a relaxation of the rigidity of the Volstead Act, but the reaction, in my opinion, will not go farther than that.

From the point of view of public health Prohibition has been a wonder worker. I am not a believer in the use of distilled spirits as a remedy. Alcohol is never a stimulant, but always a narcotic. My belief is that the death rate in such diseases as pneumonia and influenza is much higher where alcohol is used as an internal remedy than where it is not. Long since the medical profession has ceased to regard alcohol in some of its beverage forms as a remedy for tuberculosis, and it is now practically the universal belief that it is on the other hand an aid to speedy dissolution.

HARVEY W. WILEY, M. D.

**All Formerly Said in Favor Prohibition Fully Confirmed.
Fewer Accidents, Less Lost Time and Better Social Conditions.**

Sweet's Steel Company,
Williamsport, Pa., March 15, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Anything that has been said in favor of Prohibition in days gone by, in my judgment, has been fully confirmed by the experience through which we are now passing. While there may be drawbacks in a general way (which I am disposed to think are magnified to the fullest extent that the conditions will allow), as far as the concrete results coming under my observation as a manufacturer, they are all to the good. We have less lost time, fewer accidents and greatly improved social conditions in the families of our employees and their environments. The best results of radical changes such as this are brought about by evolution, rather than revolution, and I look for an improving condition as the years go by.

JOHN M. YOUNG, President.

The Liquor Traffic Was Tried Before the Bar of Civilization and Condemned—Its Dastardly and Anarchistic Outlawry Demands Full Punishment.

University of Southern California,
College of Commerce and Business Administration,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 28, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am enclosing herewith a brief statement on the effects of Prohibition, in response to your letter of 16th instant. This might have been extended indefinitely in length, but will, I trust, meet your requirements, while expressing briefly my own views in the matter.

I am still as thoroughly opposed to the liquor traffic in the United States as before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment,—and for the same reasons.

The liquor traffic was long before the bar of civilization. As a problem of first magnitude it was compelled to submit to the scrutiny of all who would make inquisition. An impressive procession of investigators including biologist and chemist, pathologist and eugenicist, economist and sociologist, business man and labor leader, moralist and religionist,—and all the rest,—probed the problem from every angle. The evidence was in. The day of reckoning came. The verdict "guilty, as charged", was entered.

The desperate effort to evade the sentence would be ludicrous if it were not so dastardly and anarchistic. The spirit of outlawry exhibited confirms the verdict reached and gives additional reason for exacting the full penalty.

In spite of exhibitions of lawlessness here and there, the beneficent effects of Prohibition are being felt more and more. Literally millions of persons have quietly given up drink altogether, thus adding to their happiness and prosperity. The American saloon, with its baneful "treating" habit and all evil concomitants,—malignant cancer that it was,—has been cut out of our body politic. Best of all, a generation of American boys and girls are growing up in our midst who will soon come to maturity without the taint of alcohol.

Candor compels the fairminded to admit that Prohibition is already a great though not perfect success. Dr. William H. Welch, Irving Fisher, George Kneeland, George Elliott Howard, Professor Kraepelin, and their coadjutors were right from their various standpoints.

The insistent demand for National Prohibition was a just demand, strictly in the interests of prosperity and civilization. But a few years are only as a day in the life of a great nation, a mere fleeting moment of time in the history of the race. Let us never surrender the benefits derived from the banishment of King Alcohol; but above all, let us hold fast to the faith that will bring permanent blessing to posterity.

ROCKWELL H. HUNT,
Director of the College of Commerce
and Dean of the Graduate School,
University of Southern California.

**Advantages of Prohibition No Longer Matter of Speculation.
Wellesley, Mass., March 18, 1922.**

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Some six years ago endorsement of Prohibition was based on the claim of advantages believed to be bound up with it. To-day these advantages are no longer a matter of speculation. Prohibition can already show a record of actual and far-reaching benefit. An abandonment of all this gain and a return to the liquor traffic and its results would seem to me most deplorable and unworthy. It is now the part of all good citizens to rally to the defense and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

FRANK HARRIS,
Retired Professor, Wellesley College.

Too Much Cannot Be Said for Good Effects of Prohibition and True Rank and File of People Not Asking for Repeal of the Law.

IRON LATHS, SAILS, COILS,
STEEL SHEET & Related Products,
Sheet Pile Works, Equipment.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1922

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I wish it were possible to have made known the whole truth as to the almost unbounded beneficial effects of Prohibition.

Many good people were much concerned as to how a substitute for the saloon could be furnished when the "sinks of iniquity" went legally out of business.

In the great manufacturing district of Philadelphia, known as Kensington, this is what happened.

Men accustomed to spending their evenings in the saloon, stayed at home and got acquainted with their families.

Better fed, better clothed, better housed, more and clean recreation.

Notwithstanding a strike in the carpet trade of about 12 months and the hosiery trade of 18 months, deposits in local savings institutions increased very largely. A striking feature of the situation being, that unless you were sold strikes were in progress, the fact would not have been known, while under the saloon regime, drunkenness, rioting and bloodshed always prevailed in strike times.

A drunken person is very seldom seen on the streets now, but in saloon times, it was not always easy to dodge them.

Too much cannot be said for the good effects of Prohibition, as we find them, and rest assured the true rank and file of working men and women are not asking for and do not want the repeal of Prohibition laws. Never in all history has any law been passed that has benefitted mankind so much.

In our own factory, we find the men saner and happier, consequently fewer accidents and increased production.

DAVID D. LUPTON.

Praise God for the Immense Benefits Seen in One Factory as a Result of Prohibition.

S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc.,
Self-Measuring Pumps, Tanks, Filters, Storage, Etc.
Fort Wayne, Ind., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have your good letter of the 16th concerning my view of the liquor question as it stands today as compared with five years ago.

In reply to this will say this is our thirty-seventh year in business, of which I have been the head. I have always been strongly opposed to drink. We always tried to run our shop with men who did not drink and yet in spite of our best efforts we would have men now and then who did drink somewhat and some mighty good men we were compelled to part company with by reason of their drinking.

I have inquired of our factory management whether there has been any drinking by our men since Prohibition has gone into effect and they tell me that only one man has lost his job with us on account of drink. We employ from 1400 to 1500 people and when the saloons were in operation out of this great number we would have something like the above happen more or less every week or two. Therefore, you see, the improvement has simply been marvelous.

We run a little bank in connection with our business and at this time we have about 1100 customers from among our employees.

We never hear it discussed that this or that man drinks. Such an expression I have not heard at all from our banker concerning any of our employees. Praise God, this is a lost subject in our institution. I do not know the day when any man's name has been up for discussion because of drink.

aside from the one man above referred to. If this is not headway in the right direction, since Prohibition went into effect, then I don't know what we are looking for.

As a firm, I can say we are a thousand times glad that Prohibition has come, and it has come to stay, and the more we get of it the more we will want.

Yes, we have some "bootlegging" around our city; that is to be expected. A great curse like the liquor traffic cannot be expected to be entirely dislodged in a few weeks or months; but it is being dislodged all right and the way of the transgressor is getting harder as time rolls on.

I am sure that Prohibition will become exceedingly popular in our own country and is already being seriously considered and talked about in other countries and before many years we will see some wonderful surprises by the adoption of Prohibition in many of the foreign countries.

This is the way we see and feel about what Prohibition is doing, and we pray God that it may be respected and appreciated by all the world for the good that it is doing.

S. F. BOWSER.

Great Benefits Derived From Abolition of Liquor Traffic and Difficulties of Enforcement Are Being Overcome.

Hammered Open Hearth Tin Plate and Sheet Steel.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 16, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In 1904 we started operations in our sheet and tin mill plant at Follansbee, Brooke County, W. Va., a town being built up at that location chiefly composed of the families of our employees. With the progressive enlargement of the plant the town population is now about 3500. From the very beginning there was never a saloon in the town of Follansbee and the moral influence upon our employees was most marked and economically was greatly to the benefit of our company.

A number of years later the entire State of West Virginia became "dry" and the benefits of Prohibition extending over a proportionately wider area were similarly beneficial with respect to the influence upon our employees and our company.

Since the entire Nation has also adopted Prohibition the accumulating benefit has been greatly increased.

The several experiences above outlined have confirmed and strengthened our belief in the great benefits derived from the abolition of the liquor traffic and we find a steadily increased acknowledgment thereof from all sections and from peoples in all conditions of life, and none are more appreciative of the benefits than those who are ordinarily designated as working people, as influencing the workmen themselves, their families, and their homes.

With all due recognition of the difficulties in the enforcement of the Prohibition laws we are firm in the belief that such difficulties are being overcome and within a few years the problems will be satisfactorily solved. It is particularly gratifying to have the expressions of President Harding and others high in the public life as to the beneficial influences of Prohibition, both from the moral and economic standpoint.

WILLIAM U. FOLLANSBEE, President.

William Allen White Says Prohibition Is Succeeding.

The Emporia Gazette,

Emporia, Kans., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am glad to say that Prohibition is succeeding in my part of the country, and I believe that it will eventually work all over the United States. It will have to work itself into the urban population slowly, but it will come.

W. A. WHITE, Editor.

Would as Soon Think of Returning to Human Slavery as of Returning to the Domination of the Distiller, the Brewer, and the Saloon Keeper. It Would Be a Great Deal Easier to Sell Whiskey, Brandy and Gin as the Illegitimate Side Partners of Legalized Beer and Wine Than it Is Today and Thus Revive the Whole Foul Horde of the Liquor Industry.

Austin Manufacturing Co.,

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Yours of the 16th ult. came during my absence in California, which is the only reason for delaying my reply, as I am very glad to answer your inquiries.

My attitude on the liquor question has not changed in the least since I signed the petition to which you refer except that the foolish effort to have this Law repealed on the ground that it has not been enforced has made me more positive than ever before.

To one who was born, as I was, just before the abolition of slavery, it seems incredible that in my life time human beings were bought and sold as chattels. It will seem just as incredible to the next generation to be told of all the poverty, disease, vice and general corruption, both social and political, that were the dominant features of the liquor era but a few years back.

When I see the long rows of low, doggerel saloons that partially surrounded our own and other factories but a year or two ago and think of the low-browed gang that contended with our working men for their wages before they could get home with them to their families, and the scenes of violence and crimes of every sort that occurred on pay nights, I am amazed that any decent, intelligent man should want to return to such conditions.

That more or less people are killing themselves with vile substitutes for liquor that are being peddled around in dark corners occasions me no concern. Such a tremendous reform as we have put into effect must leave its wreckage, which will show for some time and the full benefits will only be reaped by coming generations. The present benefits, however, are worth one hundred times all they cost and I would as soon think of returning to human slavery as of returning to the domination of the distiller, the brewer, and the saloon keeper.

But a few years ago nothing of value, either political or social, could be put through most of our municipal legislatures without the previous consent of the organized saloon element. Thank God that is past and thank God there is just as much likelihood of Prohibition being abolished in this country or of the return of intoxicating liquors by having them declared non-intoxicating, as of the restoration of slavery.

The idea that the present evils of bootlegging could be mitigated by restoring the sale of wines and beers, if such a thing were possible, is pure rubbish. It would be a great deal easier to sell whiskey, brandy and gin as the illegitimate side partners of legalized beer and wine than it is to-day and no man yet has suggested a method of legalizing the sale of beers and wines that would not bring back on our heads the whole foul horde of the liquor industry.

I hope I have succeeded in making myself plain.

W. T. Beatty, President & General Manager.

Would Be Calamity to Go Back to Old Way.

American Yarn and Processing Company

Mount Holly, N. C., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We beg to state that the practical results of Prohibition in our section have been very beneficial from every point of view. The people are better and are living better, and it would be a calamity to go back to the old way before Prohibition.

C. E. HURCHISON, President.

Fighting Bitterly Against Wines and Beers; Prohibition a Success in Milwaukee Even With Its Foreign Population.

Lindsay Bros., Inc.,

Agricultural Implements: Binder Twine, Cordage, Vehicles, Pumps and Hardware Specialties.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 24, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I think likely there are few cities in our country where the enforcement of this Act has been more difficult than in Milwaukee, but even here with the strong sentiment against it growing out of our large foreign population, there have been unmistakable advantages and relief, and when enforcement can be made more thorough, the relief and benefit at present experienced will be largely increased.

I am still as thoroughly opposed to the liquor traffic as when I signed the petition to Congress. In fact, my judgment on this question has grown stronger since that time. There has been such evidence even with the imperfect enforcement of the new laws governing this question that the advantage of the act seems to me beyond question. Drunkenness is not as common as before the act became effective, although there is much of it yet. A great deal of this, however, is from the use of the vile home-made moonshine, which has taken the place of regular whiskey. In our own State, we are fighting against a very bitter and strongly organized effort to amend the Volstead Act, which will provide for the use of light wines and beer. It is hoped, however, that we may still be able to rally sufficient strength to defeat this effort.

E. J. LINDSAY.

Drunkenness and Liquor Are Outcasts by Nature and Must Be Treated as Such.

The Keyless Lock Company

Manufacturers

Complete Steel Post Office Equipments &

Automatic Keyless Lock Boxes

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am certainly as bitterly opposed to the liquor traffic today as I was when it was legally abolished and I see now that it was a more deadly and dangerous peril than we even imagined. Its lawlessness before is only equaled by its lawlessness now in breaking every law having to do with it. Essentially drunkenness and liquor are outcasts by nature and must be treated only as such.

However seriously I may be opposed to the liquor traffic on moral grounds, I am perhaps more deeply interested in it for economic reasons. Having to do with the handling of workmen, I can see the wonderful difference now and before Prohibition. It is said that Prohibition does not prohibit, but it does. It prohibits as far as the ordinary man who does not deliberately plan and scheme to break the law and workmen ordinarily do not do this. Monday now is as stable a day with us as any other day in the week. Before Prohibition, Monday was a day for absentism, besides our men are happier all the time and I know by careful census that their families are infinitely better situated and happier in every way. They live better, reside in better houses and most all of them have a little money in the bank.

As to actual drunkenness, we seldom see anything of that kind in this city. I have only witnessed a few such cases during the last year. There is still a great deal of drinking, but it is confined to those who can pay the heavy expense and who are willing to run the heavier risk. The working man is not drinking to any extent and he positively is not getting drunk.

ARTHUR R. BAXTER.

Every Person Who Violates Prohibition Law Is Branded as a Law Breaker and a Criminal and the Time Will Come When It Will Be as Much of a Disgrace to Violate the Prohibition Law as It Now Is to Steal or Commit any Other Crime.

The Times and Times Company

Denver, Colo., May 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic not only to the extent that I was when I signed the petition to Congress asking for the enactment of a Prohibition Law, but even more than I was at that time. No one expects the enactment of prohibitory laws would immediately put a stop to all use of intoxicating liquor in this country. Wonderful results have already been attained and more will come as the years go by. There is less drunkenness than ever before, but in this country it is becoming more and more of a disgrace to be known as a law violator even against the Prohibition Law and this sentiment will spread more rapidly in the future than it has in the past. Every person who violates the Prohibition Act is not only disgraced by reason of giving way to appetite and temptation but is branded as a law breaker and a criminal in the eyes of the public. It will be necessary more and more for law abiding people to create a sentiment throughout the country in favor of law enforcement and cultivate a belief in the minds of the general public that it is a disgrace and a crime to violate even the Prohibition Law. The middle class people of the country are abiding by the Prohibition Law and respecting it. There are two classes who are trying to bring it into disrepute, namely: those who consider themselves above the law and those who are anarchistic and defiant of all law. These two classes must be taught that they are no better and have no superior rights to those of the average law abiding citizens of the land and that the Prohibition laws are going to be enforced more strictly than ever as time goes by. Gradually the appetite for intoxicating liquor will disappear throughout the land. The liquor interests will tire of spending their funds in propaganda work and law breaking methods and in due time a sentiment will be created throughout the country making it as much of a disgrace to violate the Prohibition Act as it is now to steal or commit any other crime against the public welfare.

The effect of Prohibition on labor and saving of money formerly spent for liquor, has been wonderful. Savings deposits have increased more than 33½ per cent throughout the country. Families are better cared for, homes are better taken care of and furnished, women and children are better dressed, men are saving their money and are better citizens.

Under the old open saloon and free liquor traffic there was drunkenness on all sides and it was becoming worse and worse from year to year. Now one seldom sees a drunken man or woman on the streets. Of course, it has not ceased altogether as we read in the daily papers of arrests for drunkenness, but it should be remembered that all drunken people are now arrested whereas formerly they were allowed to roam at large and at will unless they committed some open act of violence.

I am not only in the banking business where I can observe the financial effects of Prohibition, but I am in the manufacturing business where we employ large numbers of men. We used to be constantly annoyed and our business interfered with, after pay day by drunkenness and absenteeism. Under Prohibition we have none of either. The men are always on duty and ready for work. They hold their heads up, nearly all of them save money, they take a pride in their families, and they get large enjoyment out of life. The open saloon and the liquor traffic were the greatest curse to American morals, American citizenship, thrift, comfort and happiness that ever existed in this land. They are now banished, let us never think of letting them return.

F. N. BAUGS, President.

Unthinkable to Permit Beer and Wines Again.

Waverly Oil Works Co.,

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

There is undoubtedly in some quarters more drinking than there was before the Amendment was passed, but, in general, the drinking is not a fraction of what it was previously.

We have no trouble whatever among our employees and all manufacturers in this district agree that trouble among employees from liquor has almost disappeared.

It would be unthinkable for any amendment to be adopted permitting beer and light wines, because it would be nothing more or less than an acknowledgment of the inability of America to enforce her laws.

The Law has never had enough chance, in Pennsylvania particularly. Some people in charge of enforcement have not only been crooked, but largely engaged in bootlegging themselves.

HARRY H. WILLOCK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Wives and Children No Longer Abused as Formerly—It Is Un-American, Unpatriotic, Not to Uphold Our Laws.

Reo Motor Car Company

Manufacturers

Motor Cars, Speed Wagons

Lansing, Mich., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the traffic in intoxicating liquors and after several years experience with local option, state-wide and National Prohibition, I am convinced more than ever that there is no place in our American life for the saloon. Its evil influence is too well known to need any discussion at this time. Early in life I learned first-hand the effects of intoxicating liquors upon my fellow men, and in the shops where I was employed I have seen many young men with a bright future before them go down to ruin on account of drunkenness.

Since Prohibition went into effect we do not see drunken men on our streets; neither do we hear of drunken men abusing their wives and children.

Under the open saloon plan, large numbers of our employees would be absent from one to three days following each pay day. This left many machines standing idle, and disorganized our production to such an extent that provision had to be made to make up for the inefficiency of the employees who were absent on account of drunkenness. This added an extra cost to manufacturing both from the slowing up of production, and a lowering of the quality of work produced.

It also meant a great loss of income to the workman and his family. Money formerly spent in the saloons is now spent for the necessities of life. I believe the United States of America was very fortunate in having Prohibition following the war, as one can imagine the effect the open saloon would have under existing conditions.

The Eighteenth Amendment is not enforced one hundred per cent, neither is any other law in the United States, and if Prohibition is as much of a failure as the liquor interests would make us believe, we cannot understand why there should be any demand for the return of the saloon. There are no more bootleggers in the United States today than there were during the time of the licensed saloon, and the number is growing less. If the citizens of the United States would demand that the constitution be upheld, and that those who are un-American enough to disregard our Constitution were given the treatment they deserve, it would not be long before there would be just as much respect for the Eighteenth Amendment as there is for any other part of the Constitution of the United States of America.

R. H. SCOTT, Vice-President and General Manager.

To Allow Sale of Beer and Wine Would Mean the Breaking Down of the Whole Barrier Against Strong Drink.

Harrisburg Telegraph
Office of the President.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In my judgment the Prohibition of the liquor traffic can only result in good. I am as much opposed to it as I ever was and the propaganda in favor of limitation of the restriction to beer and light wines would simply open the doors to a breaking down of the whole barrier against strong drink. As the outlaw saloon aroused the people against the whole saloon system, involving the more reputable liquor traffic in trouble and finally in the overthrow of the entire business, so any amendment tending to limit the Prohibition Act would have a tendency to destroy its whole purpose.

I have had no reason to change my views in any way since the movement was inaugurated several years ago, and while those who are in favor of the liquor business will doubtless continue their efforts in the hope of having the law repealed, there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that they will utterly fail.

Of course, there will be violations of the Law until such time as those who favor an enforcement of all laws are aroused to the necessity of stopping the violations which are in many cases allowed to pass through official negligence. There has been a wide improvement in the home life of the nation under Prohibition and a betterment of the conditions of the people through savings; and a more sane attitude of those who had been previously in favor of unrestrained use of liquor.

The granting of suffrage to the women of the country is an absolute assurance of a continuance of the Prohibition Law and a more rigid enforcement of the measure. Drunkenness is not so common and while there are unfortunate developments which are attributed to Prohibition, these are frequently magnified for propaganda purposes and should not be taken too seriously in any consideration of the subject. Also it should not be forgotten that the reaction of the war was largely responsible for a misinterpretation of the Prohibition of liquor and the unrest that followed the great struggle has had somewhat to do with the attitude of antagonism in some quarters.

E. J. Stackpole, President and Editor.

Drinking of Alcoholic Beverages Next to War Greatest Curse to Mankind.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited,

York, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

With regard to Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, my views are unchanged.

The drinking of alcohol is an unmitigated curse—next to war the greatest curse that afflicts mankind. We have millions of men out of work throughout the country, and yet soup kitchens have not been necessary. I am convinced that this is largely if not entirely due to the absence of the saloon. The excellent showing made by the savings banks, notwithstanding the depression, is another evidence of the advantage of Prohibition.

It is now a rare thing to see a drunken man on the streets. It is an indubitable fact that absence from places of employment on account of drunkenness has been largely eliminated.

In my opinion, Prohibition, notwithstanding violation of the Law, which is more or less a passing phase, has already proved to be of the greatest benefits to the country.

A. B. FARQUHAR.

Good Effects of Prohibition Found Everywhere and Greatly Exceed So-called Bad Effects.

B. F. Sturtevant Company, Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities.

Hyde Park District,

Boston, Mass., April 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Permit me to say that my observation and experience since the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment amply justify my position and confirm my predictions concerning the great moral, social and economic benefits to be derived from the Prohibition of the intoxicating liquor traffic.

The good effects of National Prohibition are to be found all about us, on every hand, and greatly exceed the so-called bad effects. At a recent conference held at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston, an impressive mass of personal testimony, led by Mr. Robert A. Woods, the well-known social worker, gave facts and figures proving the sobriety, prosperity, improved health and home conditions that have come with National Prohibition. At the same conference the Hon. Sanford Bates, head of the Massachusetts Department of Prisons and Corrections, presented evidence of the police, the Courts and the penal institutions, which showed great improvement over pre-Prohibition days.

We appear to be in the midst of a most determined effort to break down and discredit the Eighteenth Amendment. The selfish, lawless, and indifferent classes are setting a bad example to the less privileged classes, with their private stills, their various varieties of "hooch" and their private stocks of costly liquors secured from law breakers or stored away before the liquor drought began.

The question today is not whether or not we shall stop the great world-wide sound and sane Prohibition movement that the human race is now engaged in and in which the American people were the pioneers. It would be as rational to deliberate whether or not we shall permit the planes to keep up their march around the sun. All the known powers of money, church and state cannot keep humanity still. In Lowell's immortal words, "New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth".

E. N. Foss, President.

Conditions Better and Accidents Reduced—Would Dread Return to Liquor of Any Kind.

The Canton Malleable Iron Company

Canton, Ohio, March 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

With reference to Prohibition and to what effect the Prohibition Amendment has had on the bettering of the condition of our employees, we do not have much to add to our letter to you some years ago, except that we find conditions still better and employees as a rule have accepted Prohibition as a fact that has come with us to stay.

"Bootleg" liquor is something we seldom see the effects of on our employees as they are pretty well scared out by the reports of so many deaths from drinking liquor bought from irresponsible parties.

On the whole, we are extremely pleased with the results and we are confident if it was put to a vote of our men in our factory today, our factory would vote "dry" by a large majority.

There is no question that our accidents have been reduced materially since Prohibition has been in force, and we personally would dread to see the day when liquor of any kind would be put into general use through Legislation, which the writer is sure will never be.

CHAS. ZORM, President and Manager.

Former Governor of Alabama and U. S. Senator, and Large Labor Employer Tells of Prohibition's Benefit and Warns the Criminal Law Breakers in Society and Business Circles of the Dangers They Invite in the Breakdown of All Law.
Birmingham, Ala., April 7, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I congratulate you on the splendid fight you are making, not only for the good of America, but for the good of mankind and every life and interest therein, that our liquor laws should be maintained and that Prohibition should prevail.

From every experience of life and business you have my earnest cooperation. In business, not only as an extensive farmer, but an extensive cotton mill man, managing more than 200,000 spindles, having more than 2500 employes with their families, myself, the father of nine children—five daughters and four sons—all grown and married with families—taking all of this with that appreciative citizenship we should all love to do those things which are best for our fellow man and for our country, makes me an earnest collaborer with you you trying to accomplish these very best things.

As Governor of Alabama in 1907 I signed the Prohibition Bill and while in the revolution there was much trouble, yet the good accomplishments were very great. Quoting from a recent speech delivered by me at the Semi-Centennial of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala.:

"There are two monsters today threatening the youth of the land. The one anti-Prohibition—in plain language not only that low order of human beings who run the moonshine still, the wildcat trade, the booze flivver and the bootlegger, but also that high order of law defiers, that order which possibly has caused more harm even to themselves than they can contemplate, because law debauchery inevitable at last hurts them the most.

"My conviction is that the Courts have long enough thrown turfs of grass at these defiers of our laws. It is high time the rocks of jail and penitentiary conviction should be cast for the purpose of having convincing effect.

"Inane antisepsics are not worth while. The Government to stop postal robberies put the marines on the cars with sawed off shot guns loaded with buck shot, with instructions to shoot to kill. Is it worse to rob the Government of money, or to rob the people of moral foundations? Which, in your opinion, would have the more far reaching bad effect? It is in the highest sense debauching the youth of the land that they should witness or be a party to a wide spread debauchery of our laws."

Mr., Gary, President of the Steel Corporation, whom I regard as one of the most comprehensive business minds in America, in an interview thoroughly endorsed the good effect of Prohibition on laborers, on business interests and he is the largest employer, the largest business representative we have.

Personally acquainted with the United States Steel management here, I have heard them state that the number of accidents and best operations in their works ebb and flow with the execution of the Prohibition laws.

In our cotton mill interest, the old, old plea against child labor was that the old father would carry his family to the mill village, hire them to the mills and weekly or bi-weekly draw their wages and drink it up, debauching the family. There was some truth in this but the truth went further and it was not only the cotton mill daddy but the daddies everywhere, the heads of families, the sons in families, the sons-in-law in families, and what greater curse can fall anywhere than liquor drinking in these. A great Anti-Saloon speaker has truly said there is no greater curse than a drunken son-in-law.

There is nothing which has so helped cotton mills as the

effect of Prohibition on the cotton mill families and every cotton mill interest, regardless, should stand by the Prohibition laws.

As stated, I have five daughters and four sons and I esteem it the greatest blessing in my family that they are all sober and trying to raise sober families.

The biggest folly in my view is the heads of big business and their immediate following having stores of liquor and service of liquor, no matter in what shape at their homes, at their dinings and at their banquets, because the debauching of the law, the Bolshevism in law defiance, no matter what, if successful, comes to them the hardest and comes to them in the most costly shape, and it is the most shortsighted folly that they should encourage defiance of our anti-liquor laws because inevitably that defiance will be the most costly to them and the reverse of this would prove to them the very greatest blessing, business and otherwise.

Speaking directly to those people representing business above the ordinary, to those people having more or less employes, to those people having direct interest in the betterment of their fellowman, is it not worth while to practice such denials over your momentary society and otherwise good fellowship pleasures, that you will be an example of that high order of citizenship who will dare obey the laws of the land? Will you exercise such control of your free will, of your self determination, as to be a good citizen? It does not take much common sense to tell you that this smothering of your appetites will be the very best for you in every department of life whether of business, family or citizenship.

To repeat, the danger to the Eighteenth Amendment, to our Prohibition laws, to this greatest predicate ever laid for human advancement, is not in the wildcatter, the booze flivver, the booze runner, not the man who makes money from whiskey selling, but it is in that supposedly higher class of our citizenship who think they cannot do without their gin ricky, their cocktail, their here's-at-you, and the animal exhilaration that comes around the table or in a party when their tongues are loosened, from that class of people who from the very facts in the case will suffer the greatest consequences from this widespread lawlessness which they alone make possible.

B. B. COMER,

President and Treasurer Avondale Mills,

Unquestionably Prohibition Great Thing: From Standpoint of Industry Alone It Is More Than Justifiable—Prohibition the Greatest Thing in Many Years.

The Ohio Cultivator Company.

Bellevue, O., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are still opposed to the liquor traffic to just as great an extent as we were when we signed the petition that went to Congress.

In fact, what we experienced in our own factory, as well as city, has given us further evidence that Prohibition is unquestionably the greatest thing that has happened in many years. We know of many laboring men who have paid their bills, been able to buy clothes for their family, and in fact a number of them have started bank accounts since Prohibition came into effect.

We have now in our employ a number of men who were habitually off from one to three days after every pay-day and their records now show that they have missed practically no time for over a year.

From the standpoint of industry alone we feel that Prohibition is more than justifiable and we will continue to take as strong a stand against it as we ever have in the past.

D. SKRZGA, Vice-President and General Manager.

The Order in Which the States Ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

THE FACTS WHICH SHOW THAT THE PROHIBITION LAW WAS THE OUTCOME OF YEAR'S OF ACTIVE WORK.

By William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

Prohibition, the most important social legislation in the history of mankind, came as an expression of the will of an aroused and intelligent electorate. It stands alone as an example of legislatively expressed self-denial on the part of the people for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

The Eighteenth Amendment does not represent the reluctant expedient of a harried and distracted legislature. It did not come suddenly, or in the dark. It is the effective expression of the slow, sure growth of a mighty conviction on the part of the American people. Prohibition sentiment in the United States was strong before the Civil War and after the reaction following that war it became more intense and more practical. For twenty-five years before the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment, the church and moral forces through the Anti-Saloon League made this question an issue in nearly every political campaign. For ten years prior to the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment, many leases of premises to be used in connection with the traffic in intoxicating liquors contained provisions which took cognizance of the imminence of Prohibition. The official record of the proceedings of brewers' conventions prove they knew it.

It is charged in an effort to incite to resistance, that the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted and ratified in some unusual, occult way. Special emphasis has been placed upon the fact that the Amendment was not submitted to a popular vote. The method provided in the Constitution was followed with respect to the Eighteenth Amendment which was submitted and ratified in precisely the same manner as the seventeen preceding amendments. Every objection to the mode of ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment must apply with equal force to every other amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment of the Constitution of the United States is the most difficult matter of legislative procedure in the world. It is necessary first to secure a two-thirds vote of both branches of congress. It is then necessary to secure a majority vote of both branches of the legislatures in three-fourths of the states in the Union, that is, to secure a majority vote in seventy-two legislative branches in thirty-six states. All that the opponents of a constitutional amendment need to do is to hold an adverse vote in one legislative branch in thirteen states.

The Eighteenth Amendment was submitted to the states in 1917 by a Congress elected in 1916, five months before the United States declared war on Germany, when with Prohibition a leading issue, every citizen of voting age who was subsequently called to the colors, had an opportunity to vote. In thirteen months, the shortest period of time in which any amendment to the constitution was ever ratified, the Eighteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution through ratification by all of the largest states. With ratifi-

cation by New Jersey, a supposedly hopelessly wet state, as the 46th State, more than three years after the other states had ratified, in spite of the alleged "reaction" against Prohibition, instead of the necessary three-fourths of the states the proportion is twenty-three twenty-fourths.

The following are the States ratifying and the dates on which they ratified, together with the total vote of the legislatures for and against ratification:

Mississippi ..Jan. 8, 1915	CaliforniaJan. 13, 1919
VirginiaJan. 11, 1918	IndianaJan. 14, 1919
KentuckyJan. 14, 1918	IllinoisJan. 14, 1919
S. Carolina ...Jan. 28, 1918	ArkansasJan. 14, 1919
North Dakota Jan. 25, 1918	N. Carolina ...Jan. 14, 1919
Maryland ...Feb. 18, 1918	AlabamaJan. 14, 1919
MontanaFeb. 19, 1918	KansasJan. 14, 1919
TexasMar. 4, 1918	OregonJan. 15, 1919
Delaware ...Mar. 18, 1918	IowaJan. 15, 1919
South Dakota Mar. 20, 1918	UtahJan. 15, 1919
Massachusetts Apr. 2, 1918	ColoradoJan. 15, 1919
ArizonaMay 24, 1918	New HampshireJan. 15, 1919
GeorgiaJune 26, 1918	NebraskaJan. 16, 1919
Louisiana ...Aug. 8, 1918	MissouriJan. 16, 1919
FloridaNov. 27, 1918	WyomingJan. 16, 1919
MichiganJan. 2, 1919	WisconsinJan. 17, 1919
OhioJan. 7, 1919	MinnesotaJan. 17, 1919
Oklahoma ...Jan. 7, 1919	New Mexico ...Jan. 20, 1919
MaineJan. 8, 1919	NevadaJan. 21, 1919
IdahoJan. 8, 1919	VermontJan. 23, 1919
West Virginia Jan. 9, 1919	New YorkJan. 23, 1919
Washington ..Jan. 13, 1919	Pennsylvania Feb. 25, 1919
Tennessee ...Jan. 13, 1919	New Jersey ...Mar. 9, 1922

Total Senate vote—1,299 for to 217 against; total House vote—3,775 for to 955 against. Senate 86% for, 14% against; House 80% for, 20% against.

This overwhelming legislative vote of more than 4 to 1 in favor of ratification when only a majority was required, can be explained only as a popular expression in favor of Prohibition. By the time the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified thirty-two states had adopted Prohibition for themselves upon a state basis. In addition to these entire states, there was sufficient territory dry under local option so that 90 per cent of the territory of the United States containing 65 per cent of the population, was dry before National Prohibition became effective. Since the passage of the Webb-Kenyon Act in 1913 which for the first time gave the states a chance to enforce their own Prohibition laws against liquor from outside, not a dry state went back wet, while the dry majority increased, in some cases tremendously.

Upon the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, Congress passed a law for its enforcement. This law was vetoed by the President and repassed by Congress by more than the necessary two-thirds vote. It has since been upheld by the United States Supreme Court as a constitutional and reasonable exercise of the power of Congress. This law, the "National Prohibition Act", commonly known as the Volstead Act, defines as intoxicating any liquor containing so much as one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume.

The same interests which attacked the validity of the

Amendment itself until every possible resort known to law had been exhausted without avail, are now attempting to undermine the enforcement of the Amendment by striving to create an impression in the popular mind that the National Prohibition Act is unprecedented, drastic and unreasonable. As a matter of fact, the half of one per cent standard is taken from the Internal Revenue Law where it has been the test for the intoxicating properties of beverages for a generation, fixed by the liquor men themselves to protect their monopoly. During all this time the standard has never been attacked on the ground of its alleged unreasonableness. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, forty-two states, not necessarily prohibiting intoxicants, nevertheless defined them. Seven of these states set various odd standards—two of them for example at one per cent. Thirty-five of the forty-two states did not permit an amount of alcohol in excess of half of one per cent without defining the beverage as intoxicating, and seventeen of this thirty-five defined a beverage containing any alcohol at all as intoxicating. For the National Prohibition Act to have set a standard other than half of one per cent would have been to upset the precedent of a generation and to have gone contrary to the standard then prevailing in three-fourths of the states in the Union.

Those who object to the present standard are demanding a beverage containing 2.75% of alcohol by weight. This is the mathematical equivalent of 3.5% of alcohol by volume—an amount equal to or exceeding that of most of the beer sold before Prohibition. This percentage is urged in face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Ruppert v. Caffey*, holding that the experience of the states in enforcing Prohibition has demonstrated that if the frauds and the subterfuges always attendant upon the enforcement of any Prohibition Law are to be prevented, it is necessary to set a rigid standard even though that standard includes beverages not of themselves intoxicating.

The half of the one per cent standard is in accordance with a principle as universal in legislation as in engineering, that is, the recognition of the necessity of a margin of safety. No sky-scraper is built to withstand the average wind, nor yet the stress merely of the highest wind the city has ever known. Beyond this a margin of safety is provided. The same is true in legislation and it matters not whether it be the speed limit for automobiles or the alcoholic content of beverages. The reason for a margin of safety is especially imperative in the case of the alcoholic content of beverages. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has said, "You may standardize the content of the beverages but you cannot standardize the content of the American stomach". No two individuals react in the same way to the same amount of alcohol so it is necessary to set a very low standard as to the amount of alcohol which will make a beverage intoxicating, in order to include the great majority of the individuals of the nation, and then the standard must be set enough lower to include the unusual individuals. Even then consideration has not been taken of the habit forming properties of alcohol. Alcohol is scientifically defined as a habit forming, irritant, narcotic poison and therefore the margin of safety must of necessity extend far enough to prevent the presence of a sufficient amount of alcohol even to start a habit which would demand an increasingly greater amount of the drug. The beer experiment has been tried and always failed.

The people have declared for Prohibition as the policy of the nation, and their representatives have passed a law to carry it into effect. The test is now between the people and those whose appetites control their powers of reason or who have a personal financial interest, who have been defeated at every point in their direct attack and who are now attempting nullification by indirection.

American People Should Unite To Teach the Inestimable Value of Prohibition.

The Dayton Malleable Iron Co.

Dayton, Ohio, March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to even a greater extent than I was at the time referred to in your inquiry. Then it was legalized, now such traffic except to a very limited extent is unlawful and my opposition therefore is threefold. First, per se; second, because it is in violation of the laws of the Federal and State Government; third, where you find trouble you usually find liquor also.

I have undertaken to ascertain as to the extent of the improvement of the individual economic status in so far as savings are concerned but I learn that it is rather difficult for financial authorities to state it as a fact that the savings accounts have increased because of Prohibition. Prohibition came at a time when employment was plentiful and compensation for services rendered was high and when prudent and thrifty individuals because of these circumstances laid aside some of their earnings. It is the opinion however of local financial authorities that a very considerable part of the increase in the savings accounts were due largely to the closing of the saloon, etc. Drunkenness certainly is not as prevalent at the present time as it was during the days of open saloons and existence of legalized liquor traffic for the attendance records of the plants that are under my personal direction and observation do not show the vast numbers of absentees particularly on Monday of each week. I know that substantially all of the absences on Monday were generally due to excesses after the pay day and week end.

I also find that it is only occasionally that our local social agencies find it necessary to get in touch with us because of any of our men's mistreatment of their families while under the old order of things this was almost a daily occurrence.

It seems to me that due to the character of the American people that some governmental agency should in addition to the enforcement undertake in every way possible to educate our people to the evils and dangers of the traffic as it now exists and it seems to me that the public schools would be the place to start. Usually what is impressed upon the child remains with it and the newer generation instead of being possibly luke-warm on the subject will join with the Government in actually stamping the traffic out.

JOHN C. HASWELL, President and General Manager.

Theory of Prohibition Proven in Fact Is View of a Manufacturer Not Himself a Prohibitionist.

Holeproof Hosiery Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My belief that Prohibition is desirable is just as strong today as it was when I signed the petition referred to.

I am not a Prohibitionist myself but look upon this matter purely from a scientific and common sense standpoint.

In my own business, conditions have been greatly improved since our employees no longer have free and unlimited use of liquor; and from conversations I have had with hundreds of retail merchants throughout the country, I am convinced that the theory, that the country in general would be benefited by Prohibition, has been proven in fact.

I am willing to admit that some evils that I did not anticipate have developed as a result of Prohibition, such as illicit distilling, etc., but I am positive that the benefits greatly over-balance the evils. I also feel confident that in the course of time the preponderance of advantages over disadvantages will increase.

EDWARD FRESCHL, President.

A Ringing Statement of the Whole Case in Behalf of Prohibition and Against the Lawless Liquor Interests and Their Accomplices. "When Crime Has Dared the Law to Combat Upon Any Field, There Let the Fight be Without Quarter Until Law Stands Undisputed Master of the Field."

William H. Thomas.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 31st, 1922.

[Judge Thomas for the last eight years has been on the bench—the first six of which he served as Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Orange, and the last two as Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal in and for the Second Appellate District of California.—*Editor Manufacturers Record.*]

As a result of Prohibition, and notwithstanding all the obstructions which have been placed in the way of enforcing the Law, I am more opposed than ever to the liquor traffic. It not only has been but now is, in my judgment, the most lawless combination within the confines of our country. It has always talked regulation. It has never lived up to its own claims. As soon as a law intended for its regulation had been adopted immediately the liquor traffic would seek some avenue of escape and to find out some way to violate it without having to be sent to the penitentiary.

There is no question in the world in my judgment that the adoption of the 18th Amendment was one of the greatest pieces of advance legislation that has ever been adopted in our country. The liquor traffic right now is doing everything in its power to cripple enforcement. The law abiding element should do everything it can to uphold the dignity and majesty of the law.

I agree with Judge Stone of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, when he said recently that:

"When crime has dared the Law to combat upon any field, there let the fight be without quarter until Law stands undisputed master of the field."

As I see it today, it is not a question of Prohibition or no Prohibition that is already an accomplished fact as a matter of law, but rather one of respect for law and its enforcement.

Answering your question as to what has been my experience in studying this question as to the effect of Prohibition on labor or the saving of money frequently spent for liquor and its use in the betterment of homes and the better care of women and children of the land, who formerly spent freely for drink, I beg to state that the best answer to this that I can give is to quote the recent statement by President Harding, where he said:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

That is the result of my study, to put it in a very much more admirable manner than I could. I therefore adopt that statement as my own.

Answering your question as to whether drunkenness is common at the present time, so far as I can learn as it was under the open saloon and from the liquor traffic, my experience is that the answer to that question must be in the negative. If one were governed by much that he sees in the paper he would be inclined to believe that there would be very few men and women now that Prohibition was in force,

under. Upon a little further investigation, however, the overwhelming majority of these "reports" appearing in the Public Press from time to time are liquor traffic inspired "reports" and having no foundation whatever in fact.

It is true that stills are found, that home brew is manufactured and occasionally some illicitly manufactured stock is discovered. It is also true that men and women are being murdered. Trains are being held up. Automobiles are being stolen. The virtue of women is assailed. Homes are being broken up through the inhumanity of man to man, but outside of the Prohibition Law I know of no one advocating the repeal of any of the laws now found upon our Statute Books making such acts criminal and providing a punishment by incarceration in the States Prison and even by death itself of those found guilty of their violation.

We shall have some trouble with the liquor traffic for some time to come, but it is doomed as sure as there is a God in heaven, and the next generation I confidently believe will be able to look back upon the experiences of the last hundred years with wonderment, if not with surprise, that we with our vaunted intelligence would permit such things.

In this State, Mr. Edmonds, every subterfuge known to the liquor traffic is being used to thwart the cooperation by the State Forces with the Federal Forces in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Here the liquor traffic calls itself under various names. It carries on a propaganda, and its strongest weapon in that respect is the purported fact that to adopt a law making it possible for the authorities of the State of California to assist in the enforcement would necessitate a large extra force of men with its incidental expense and consequently that the taxes of the people would be very greatly increased.

The fact is that at the last Session of the Legislature there was adopted in this State by that Body what is known as the Wright Act, a Volstead Act I might say for the State of California. This Act received the approval of our Governor. The liquor traffic immediately got busy circulating a Petition and held the law up under the Referendum. This will be voted upon in this State this Fall. If the people support it, it will not necessitate one dollar extra expense. No taxes will be increased because of that fact. Not an additional Judge will be required. Not an additional Sheriff will be provided. In fact, not a single additional man or woman will be required. The law, if sustained, under the Referendum will simply make it possible for the officials which we now have to do the work. On the contrary instead of raising our taxes the practical effect will be to lower the same for the reason that moneys collected in fines etc. from the violator of the Prohibition Law will go into the coffers of the Municipalities, Counties and State, instead of into the Federal coffers, and this is not speaking selfishly, because it is understood that it was the purpose, as well as the intention of Congress that concurrent authority to enforce the Law should be given to the States.

In other words, we are simply invited to cooperate in upholding the dignity and majesty of the Law and to help enforce respect for law and enforcement and in doing it actually reduce our taxes for reasons stated. I simply mention this because it is one of the subtle and devilishly dishonest methods adopted by the liquor traffic. Even the so-called excess of the use of drugs in these Pacific Coast States is attributed by the liquor traffic to Prohibition. They have offered no explanation for a similar condition in England, or in British Columbia, which is much nearer home.

The information I have from the latter Province in Canada is that the use of drugs is very much more extensive there than here on the Coast, even if it be conceded to be as excessive as claimed by the liquor traffic. In any event the only regulation that will ever do business with the liquor traffic is to annihilate it not only from our nation, but eventually

from the face of the earth. Should that be done, I feel confident that the next generation after the accomplishment of so great a piece of constructive legislation the world over will call us blessed for doing our part to bring to them a "Saloonless World".

Perhaps I have written altogether too long on this matter, but that's exactly the way I feel about it.

I am rejoicing in the fact that undeniable evidences as I see them all about me lead me to the inexorable and inevitable conclusion that with all the obstructions placed in the way of enforcement of prohibition by the nefarious liquor traffic, the advance step that we have taken is so astounding as to be absolutely surprising to me that such beneficent results could have been secured in such a short period of time.

W. H. THOMAS.

Even the Slightest Compromise Would Strengthen the Hands of Those Who Are Fighting For the Accursed Liquor Traffic.

Chattanooga News,

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 31, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I was one of the thousand who petitioned for the submission of the 18th Amendment. I think my mind is open on that and other questions, but nothing has occurred or been shown to change my opinion in the slightest as to the wisdom of the legislation or to discourage me in any respect as to its benefit.

I have noted a very marked improvement, wherever I have been as to sobriety, industry and better citizenship. It is true the Law is not yet properly enforced. The sympathizers with lawlessness are making desperate efforts to nullify the Law and secure some modification. Even the slightest of compromises would tremendously strengthen the hands of those who are fighting for the old-time saloon. No greater calamity could come to the American people than to hesitate or turn back. Most of our difficulties now are due to the existence of a different system with countries with which we have communication. They are watching us keenly and if we do not falter, and show increasingly better results of Prohibition they will in time follow suit.

When we reflect on how great a revolution we have undertaken the success up to date certainly has been marvelous.

In the States and communities which were already dry, constituting about one half the country, conditions have been progressively better. In the great wet states, especially on the seaboard the difficulties have been greater, but every month witnesses marked improvement. In Florida I have not seen a drunken man, though this is one of the worst States for smuggling. A recent ruling of the Federal Court here that a vessel may be libeled for the import tax on whiskey (which is held to be merchandise) will exercise a further restraining influence on our English friends.

I was in the midst of the wet and dry fight in Tennessee from 1907 on. I published the first important daily to support the dry party in a local election (the Knoxville Sentinel). It was several years after the state was nominally dry before it was actually so. Legislature after legislature strengthened the laws. Parties cleansed themselves of liquor and lawless elements. Twenty-five thousand Democrats had to vote for and elect a Republican Governor. Cities and counties had to be cleaned up. It was a disagreeable business, but it was worth all it cost to the State.

When the Great War came on we sent thousands of men out of the camp near Chattanooga clean in body and mind, not soiled and diseased as so many were in 1898. They were great soldiers and so from all the training camps they were made fit and this shortened the war.

If interlovers are unsafe for the soldier why should the

citizen be permitted to have them forced on him? The demand for a return of whiskey is from a small element which either has a money interest or is so selfish as to be willing to jeopardize the many for their own pleasure.

I have seen the effects of liquor on the mountain whites, whose feuds and assassinations are increased in number by it.

I have seen its effects in stirring the most bestial passions of the negro, thus making the race problem more difficult of solution. With no liquor sold it is hardly worth speaking of as a problem.

I have seen it destroy the efficiency of working men and strike their families with the curse of poverty.

I have seen men of fine family and education dragged into the gutter. I have seen politics made corrupt with whiskey money.

Thinking Southern men have seen no reason to change their views.

The South was the first section to take up Prohibition and it is proud of the fact.

GEORGE F. MILTON,
Editor, Chattanooga News.

Laboring Men and All Others Vastly Benefited by Prohibition —Drunkenness Has Decreased.

American Soda Fountain Company,

Boston, Mass., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My views in regard to Prohibition have not changed since I, with others, signed a petition to Congress some five years ago advocating it.

Looking at Prohibition from a purely economic stand-point I think that all employers of labor, regardless of their personal opinion, will agree that it has been beneficial both to the workmen and business, and notwithstanding the fact that it has not yet done away absolutely with the use of alcoholic beverages, it has made it more difficult to get liquor and has entirely eliminated thousands of bar-rooms all over the country, which for years have been a source of moral degradation and injury to the whole country.

Speaking of my personal experience since Prohibition went into effect, I can state that there has been a considerable increase in efficiency and steadiness of labor. Before the Prohibition Amendment went into effect we had on an average 10% of our men remaining out after pay-day, but since the Amendment was passed not over 3% of our men are absent.

I have thus far spoken of the business side of Prohibition only, but in my estimation the moral effect of it outweighs the economic side and is of vastly more importance to the country at large. Men who previous to Prohibition spent money for liquor which should have gone to their families, have had the temptation to do so removed, and it has added greatly to the welfare, health and happiness of many families.

So far as my observation goes in clubs, hotels and other public places, drunkenness has decreased so far as to be almost negligible. It is to be expected that the liquor interests will fight so long as there is a possibility of modifying the Prohibition Amendment, but I believe that the number of people who are in favor of any modification of Prohibition are vastly in the minority, and will only succeed if those who believe in the value of Prohibition are not wide awake. I sincerely believe as President Harding does that "in another generation liquor will have disappeared from our politics and memories," and that other nations, particularly our near neighbors, will realize the benefit to be derived from the prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

ISAAC F. NOETZ, President.

Decrease of 50 Per Cent in Arrests for Drunkenness in United States as Shown by Actual Figures—Convictions for Drunkenness in England Increased 65 Per Cent in 1920.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1922.

Editor *Magnum Opus Record*:

Any policy of government relating to the liquor traffic which materially decreases drunkenness is tending in the right direction. In making comparisons, the last full wet year, 1917, is used to compare with 1921, unless some other year is more typical.

The high tide of drunkenness in a few places were reached in 1918. In 1917 Boston had 72,897 arrests for drunkenness; in 1921, 30,987. The total for 1920 and 1921 combined is less than that for any full single license year. In 1918 Cincinnati had 14,070 arrests for drunkenness; in 1921 something over 500. In Milwaukee drunkenness, drunk and disorderly conduct combined, gave these figures: 4738 in 1917, 3355 in 1921. The arrests for drunkenness in 1917 in St. Louis were 4958; in 1921, 993. In Washington, D. C., from November, 1917, to November, 1918, the arrests for drunkenness numbered 10,793; during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, the number was 5765.

The official records of New York City give the number of arrests for intoxication in 1917 as 13,844. In 1921 the arrests for this cause were 6247.

The police records of Cheyenne, Wyoming, present the following comparison between wet and dry years.

	1917	1921
Arrests for drunkenness.....	907	150
Arrests for disorderly conduct....	849	211
Aggregate for all crimes.....	3,072	1,341

The population of San Francisco, California, increased about 10 per cent from 1916 to 1921, but the arrests for drunkenness decreased from 15,106 to 5530. These cases cited from different sections of the country are typical.

Comparing the last wet year with 1921 we find a decrease of approximately 50 per cent in the arrests for drunkenness. This is a striking contrast to the conditions in countries like England where the official report filed with Parliament showed an increase in the convictions for drunkenness in 1920 of 65.26 per cent, and where Dr. Templeman, Surgeon of Police, reports 461 cases which have come under his observation where little children or babies were killed by being overlaid by mothers too drunk to even hear their pitiful cries.

It comes with poor grace, therefore, for our English visitors to be criticizing our Prohibition policy which is decreasing drunkenness at the same rate that England is increasing it.

Recent surveys made by those unfriendly to Prohibition prove that it is a success. The first article of the New York Herald survey admitted that there was a decrease in the consumption of beverage liquor under the Eighteenth Amendment of 70 per cent. Another survey made through the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* states that the number of drinkers of intoxicants has decreased from about 20,000,000 under the license system to 2,500,000 under National Prohibition. A policy of government that makes such a showing is not a failure but a success. When Prohibition is universally enforced and observed the results will be proportionately greater.

In the discussion of the results of Prohibition two factors must not be overlooked. First, in many states with the more populous centers, such as Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, there has been no state code to enforce Prohibition until recently, and a few states do not yet have enforcement codes. Enforcement activities were

limited to a few Federal agents. Where enforcement codes have been adopted the cooperation of national, state and municipal officers will tend to better enforcement of the law. The other factor is that many states were under state Prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. In such states as great a reduction in the number of arrests could not reasonably be expected as in states where the sale of liquor had been licensed.

If you follow newspaper accounts of crime, you will find many of the sensational crimes have their origin in liquor. This does not prove that Prohibition provokes crime—it proves what the drys have always said that alcohol provokes crime, and it should be an added incentive to do away absolutely and completely with every form of alcoholic beverages.

Science has demonstrated that intoxicating liquor is a narcotic, water-absorbing, irritating drug or poison. It is detrimental to health. The American Medical Association discourages its use even as a medicine. In the following figures showing the deaths from alcoholism in New York City, 1918, is omitted because influenza influenced mortality statistics and war restrictions had already begun to affect the mortality; 1919 is omitted because half of it was under license and half under war Prohibition:

Deaths from Alcoholism

1916	637
1917	500
1921	119
Average decrease.....	80%

The Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the New York State Board of Charities for the year 1920 quotes the superintendent of a large city hospital as giving a representative impression of the influence of Prohibition.

"(a) Patients. The intoxicated lodging house type is seldom seen now. In the psychopathic service a marked decrease in the number of admissions for alcoholism is noted.

"(b) Employees. A marked change for the better is noted in their appearance, conduct and performance of duties. They remain longer in the service."

The year 1921 was the healthiest in the United States, according to figures submitted by 37 leading insurance companies which transact about 80 per cent of the life insurance business of the country. The figures for the first ten months indicate a lowering of the death rate among policy holders from 9.8 in 1920 to 8.24 in 1921.

In the hospitals for the insane in Ohio, of the total admissions in 1911, 11.8 per cent were attributed to alcohol, while in 1921 the percentage from the same cause was 2.7 per cent.

Intoxicating liquor is a menace to the general welfare. It has always been detrimental to the health, wealth and happiness of the people. Its elimination means better home conditions, decreased cruelty, and increased welfare and happiness of the people.

Drink was a factor under license, in 1917, in 27 per cent of the cases handled by the Boston Family Welfare Society. In 1920 only 2½ per cent of the cases were due to this cause, and for the first seven months of 1921 (figures available for this period only) the percentage of cases in which drink was a factor was 2½ per cent.

The Survey sent out a questionnaire to family welfare agencies in the autumn of 1921 as to the role of unemployment and other problems were playing in destitution. In the summary of replies (October 15, 1921) the Survey said:

"The little stress placed at the present time upon intemperance as a contributing factor in poverty is one

of the interesting points brought out by replies to the questionnaire. Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Boston states that 'one fact stands out above all others. Intemperance under Prohibition has been a decreasing factor in the work of the Family Welfare Society.' It has thus been possible for the organization 'to undertake a great amount of constructive and preventive work instead of wasting time in trying to alleviate suffering which could not fail to exist under such an evil as licensed liquor selling.'

The Charity Organization Society of New York City found in 1916 in 3000 families, 598 adversely affected by intemperance, or 19.9 per cent; in 1921, out of 2346 families, 187, or 7.9 per cent, were affected by intemperance.

C. C. Carstens, of New York, head of the Child Welfare League of America, says—"the number of neglected children removed through court action from families where one or both parents drank has been materially decreased. This decrease is so marked that in certain cities reports come to them that drunkenness has ceased to be a factor for the removal of children."

In a report made at Indianapolis by the superintendent of schools, Mr. E. U. Grass, he declared that teachers are unanimous in their opinion that since Prohibition pupils are better fed, better clothed, more regular in attendance, more punctual, less anemic, healthier and happier.

Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, says that there is a marked improvement in the condition of young children; the better prenatal care of mothers, more food, improved clothing, more money, and the absence of inebriation all tell in the life's chance of the infants.

S. D. Fess, 7th District Ohio.

Prohibition One of Greatest Blessings to Human Race.

Alexander Manufacturing Company,
Hosiery Yarns,

Forest City, N. C., March 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I consider Prohibition one of the greatest blessings to the human race that has come about within a generation, and I predict that it will be only a few years until liquor will be practically unknown to the rising generation; and if it saves our young men and boys it will have performed a great mission indeed.

Where public sentiment is strong for Prohibition it is an easy matter to have the laws enforced and drunkenness suppressed, and an intoxicated person is a rare being. It is generally known throughout the county, and even far beyond the county limits, that the management here will not tolerate, one moment, drunkenness, or the handling of whiskey. Consequently we are not troubled with people of that character. People know they cannot work for us and do those things.

We do not have a police, or an officer of any kind, in our village, and have never needed one. Our people are a law-abiding citizenship—loyal to the best interests of the corporation and to themselves—great believers in public schools, churches and Sunday Schools, and liberal contributors to all charitable objects—almost 50 per cent practice tithing.

Our doctors and merchants tell me they never lose an account among our people and that they always pay promptly, and that they consider an account with any of our people as good as gold.

Practically the heads of every family in our village have bank accounts, and in a great many instances even the young boys do a banking business of their own. We encourage this among all our people, and work in harmony with them in the general uplift of our community. Our people know that we are interested in their general and religious welfare, consequently we have no labor problems.

J. E. MOORE, Treasurer.

Better Living, Better Clothing, Cleaner and Better Social Conditions, Among the Many Benefits of Prohibition.

Bradley Knitting Company

Delavan, Wis., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The writer is fundamentally and eternally opposed to the liquor traffic. In fact, the fruits of Prohibition intensifies my opposition to the traffic.

As an employer of labor, it has been my province to watch the effects of Prohibition upon our twelve to fourteen hundred people, and we find that the laboring man and his family have directly benefitted in large degree by Prohibition, in fact more than any other class in America. Better living, better clothing, cleaner and better social life, happier homes with more contentment, better and steadier workers, averaging more efficient and with less sickness and lost time, are some of the benefits to the workers and society in general.

Drunkenness per thousand population is not one twentieth as much as in open saloon days, and when indulged in is subject to very much greater criticism and condemnation than formerly. In fact, there is very little sympathy for the drinker in industrial, civil or social life.

In talking with a great many men who formerly drank, the majority expressed the hope that the liquor traffic was forever prohibited. Several elderly steady drinkers, who still get small quantities of liquor, have stated that they were better off under present conditions, and were afraid if the open saloon came back that they could not control the old appetite and feared the lapse into the old booze conditions.

The most serious problem developed through the Prohibition Amendment is the amazing lack of respect for law, not only on the part of the so-called common people, but especially on the part of some of the wealthier members of society who presumably are more highly educated and should have a keener appreciation of the value of American standards as well as a greater desire to see the laws of our land respected and obeyed. If the so-called wealthy man of affairs will not respect the laws of our country, why should we complain of the bootlegger and illicit distiller, working in a small, obscure way?

By all means, let us respect and obey in letter and in spirit the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment.

J. J. PHOENIX, President.

Prohibition Has Worked Wonders for America.

Thomas Grate Bar Company,
Birmingham, Ala., March 16, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Prohibition has never meant as much to the writer and his business as to some others, for he never took a drink in his life and a drinker has always been so obnoxious to him until he never knowingly employed one, and, whenever one unknowingly crept into our organization, we got rid of him. As a consequence, we have always enjoyed a high class organization, but if we are wise we do not have to buy all of our experiences.

By observation we know that Prohibition has worked wonders for industry and the homes of America. It makes no difference how distorted one's mind is, what we see speaks so loud until we cannot hear what the advocates of liquors say; for, the workmen are buying automobiles, homes, good clothes, substantial food, are enjoying life, are better citizens, better fathers and better husbands than under the wet regime. The women and children have more and are happier, see things differently, and, being endowed with a new hope and new abilities, will join forces with Business America and will permit no more legalized dispensing of liquors in America.

ED. L. THOMAS, President.

Did Not Expect the Millennium at Once: Breaking Law No New Thing for Most Prohibition Violators Who Are in Bootlegging Class.

United States Envelope Company,
General Manager.

Worcester, Mass., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

After the passage of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution some of the zealous Prohibition advocates evidently expected the Millennium. I was not one of those. Considering the entrenched position of the liquor interests, the result of years of organization even the dawn of the Millennium was not to be expected.

On the other hand, it was to be expected that the liquor interests would do all in their power to discredit the Amendment and discredit all attempts to enforce the new Law. Breaking the law is no new thing for many in that aggregation have in the main been consistent law breakers from the start. Give the Prohibition Amendment a chance with proper enforcement of the Law and in my opinion no man who has the best interests of our country at heart would consider for a moment going back to the old conditions.

For the past year I have heard more prating about the failure of Prohibition from men who wanted to have it a failure than from all others combined.

Now in closing, may I say the so-called "best people" who brag about being able to buy "a quart of Scotch" etc. are breakers of the Law and in the bootlegging class themselves.

The buyer is not one whit more respectable than the seller. It is 50-50.

JAMES LOGAN.

Mayor of Worcester, Mass., 1908-9-10-11.

More Convinced Than Ever That Prohibition Is Absolutely Correct—Would Regard Its Repeal as Greatest Calamity That Could Befall the Country.

West Coast Steel Co.,

Tacoma, Wash., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am more convinced now than when I signed the petition to Congress, some four years ago, that the enactment of a Federal Prohibition Law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors, is absolutely correct.

The important thing is the enforcement of the Law. The sentiment in favor of the Law is without doubt stronger now than when the Law was passed. The Government should deal very sternly with that class of un-American citizens who persist in violating any of our laws.

Since Prohibition became effective, we have not been troubled with a single disturbance on account of liquor in our plant. Drunkenness has been lessened 100 per cent. Six years ago it was not uncommon to meet five to eight intoxicated men on my way home every evening, while during the past four or five years, I have not seen more than a half dozen altogether.

In my position as President of the Pacific Building & Loan Assn., I have been greatly pleased to observe the increase in new savings accounts opened by the laboring men. Prohibition is positively the greatest boon to the common people that has occurred for hundreds of years.

I am proud to say that my three boys, 14, 10 and 7 years, will never be able to describe from active observation the appearance and operation of the old saloon.

As stated before, my convictions as to the benefits of our Federal Prohibition Law are deepening every day, and I would regard the repeal of this Law as the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the United States of America.

W. H. RINA,

Sec-Treas. West Coast Steel Co.

Sec-Treas. Blewett Tractor Co.

President Pacific Savings & Loan Association

General Effect Upon Welfare of United States Immeasurable.

Stanford University.

Office of the President.

Stanford University, Cal., March 24, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I wish to state that I am even more heartily in favor of Prohibition in the use of alcoholic beverages than five years ago. There has been the usual and expected difficulties associated with the enforcement of such legislation, but I expect that there will be a steady improvement along this line. There will be an irreducible minimum of those interested in drinking just as there is always a residue interested in the use of harmful drugs, etc.

The general effect upon the welfare of the United States has been immeasurable. The effect upon the youth of the next generation will make the benefits of Prohibition even more evident than they are today.

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, President.

Great Good Has Been Accomplished Despite the Fact That Some Rich Lawbreakers Are Debauching Their Friends.

Ridgway Dynamo & Engine Company,

Ridgway, Pa., March 30, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Some five years ago, with many others, I signed a petition to Congress asking that appropriate steps be taken to prohibit the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors.

In the light of later happenings, I am fully convinced that the petition expressed the judgment and wish of a very great majority of our citizens and that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to our National Constitution was a most signal victory for the forces of righteousness and justice.

The fact that abuses and violations of the prohibitory laws exist in great measure simply proves the need for the greatest effort by the law-abiding people of the Country to overcome this riot of law violation.

The class of people most benefitted by Prohibition is, I believe, the wage earner. As an employer, I observe that workmen, as a rule, have no complaint against the laws. Those who formerly drank have more money to spend for useful things and for the pleasure of their families.

As to the amount of drunkenness in this community, I give you the word of our Chief of Police that there is now about one tenth the drunkenness we had with the open saloon.

Three dangerous elements are, I think, to be found in most communities. First, the rich who laid in a large store of liquor before the prohibitory laws were in force, who boast about it and are debauching their friends by supplying what cannot be bought by these friends. Second, the loud advocate of personal liberty who persistently talks about something having been unfairly put over on the country and who point to violations as evidence that Prohibition is and must be a failure. The poison of their arguments is reflected in the lawless spirit seen so wide spread. To my mind, these men are dangerous breeders of lawlessness and the brood is the bootleggers rightly despised and dreaded by all good people.

My belief is that the present business depression would have brought much more of suffering amongst our people if we still had the saloon and that our recovery will be much more rapid because of its absence.

The confirmed drinker will no doubt find some way to at least partially satisfy his appetite. The bootlegger, whether some of the Prohibition enforcement officers, so called, or a known outlaw, will pass and we will have a new generation which knew not the saloon and its nasty trail.

A. L. BAZZ, President.

Wonderful Change in South for Betterment of Working People.

Victor Monaghan Company,

Greenville, S. C., March 14, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

You may remember that we had Prohibition in South Carolina for nine years before the Volstead Act was passed so that we have had a better opportunity to see the effects of Prohibition than most of the other states in the Union.

In our judgment, there is no question as to the benefits of Prohibition to the workers in our industries. In the South we have noted a wonderful change for the better along all lines of educational and church work, and the operatives are much more steady and of a higher type of character.

We do feel that since the passage of the National Law, liquor has been easier to secure than formerly and there are quite a few people who would term themselves as better citizens who have ruthlessly disregarded the Law and who seem to feel that law is all right so long as it does not interfere with their personal desires. This has not been noted among the so called working class.

L. P. HOLLIS,

Director of Educational & Social Service.

Employees Rarely Lose Time for "Sickness" Now.

Cheney Bigelow Wire Works,

Springfield, Mass., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The writer is still against the manufacture and sale of liquor as it was formerly done, through the saloons at any rate. Having seen the effects of Prohibition as it has been enforced for the last few months, and the various number of illicit stills that are springing up all over the United States, it seems to the writer that it will be extremely difficult to even enforce Prohibition as it was the intention to do in the first place.

Making liquor so difficult to get has greatly increased the cost, as no one will assume the risk of the sale of the stuff without large profit, and when a manufacturer of liquor can sell his product for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per quart, the profit is so great that a good many men will willingly take the risk, stand for the arrest and fine, and go right ahead and make more.

The writer is utterly opposed to the saloon ever coming back and if the Constitutional Amendment is to be modified, he would suggest that in every city and town there be some place where liquor may be bought at a reasonable price, and thus take away the opportunity for immense profits as exists today. These places should be either run by the Government, or at least be under Government control, so that no person who is in the habit of drinking too much should be able to get any at all, and nothing of the kind to be drunk on the premises; and no one should be allowed to sell any more than they are now.

So far as the effects of the Volstead Act on the labor situation is concerned, I believe there has been a very great improvement in the condition of the general run of the laboring men. Not being able to go into saloons as they pass back and forth from their work to their homes, they go home with their money and do not stop in a saloon and spend it, as they formerly did. This naturally tends to create a great deal better situation in the labor condition than existed before.

We understand also that while men are arrested today that are seen intoxicated on the street, in almost every instance where formerly men were sent home in that condition by the police rather than arrest them, today there are a great many less arrests for drunkenness than in the old days.

There is still altogether too much of it easily obtained by people who know how to get it; but probably the continued arrest of people who make it, and the destruction

of stills found in operation will gradually discourage the manufacturers so that they will go out of it in time, but it will take a good many years.

While personally I am not in favor of liquor as it was formerly used and sold, I do not know that I particularly favor the present situation. Crime in many forms seems to be on the increase. Whether the liquor situation has anything to do with it, or whether it is simply a natural result of after-war experiences, I do not know. I can, therefore, only answer for our own Company in saying that our own employees almost never lose any time for "sickness" nowadays where formerly quite a little time was lost by some of them.

E. C. SPEAR, Treasurer.

Hard to Understand How Thinking Men Could Favor Sale of Intoxicating Beverages; Law Enforcement Needed Which Begets Respect for Law.

Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.,

Offices in New York, Toronto, San Francisco, London,
Main Office and Factory, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I certainly feel more sure than ever that the Prohibition Amendment was a great step forward in the public interests, and I am satisfied that great good has been accomplished by Prohibition. I believe that much poverty and suffering have been eliminated; that the children and young people are getting better educations as a result; that our penal institutions are less used; that accidents are less frequent, and that home relations have been greatly improved.

We hear a great deal about the failure of Prohibition, particularly in large cities where those financially interested in the liquor traffic are the most numerous, and where law enforcement is largely ineffective due to corrupt political conditions.

The liquor interests naturally feel very badly about the situation, not only because of loss of profits, but because of loss of control to quite a degree of the political situation due to the closing of the local saloon which was usually a political headquarter of unsavory reputation. It is hard for me to understand how any thinking man, who is honestly interested in the welfare of the community, could possibly favor the return of the licensed saloon or the sale of intoxicating beverages in any other form. I think what is most needed is law enforcement which begets respect for law and the Prohibition Law is as much a law as any other.

R. B. BENJAMIN, President.

Economic Value of Prohibition Beyond Computation.

The American Fork & Hoe Company.

Cleveland, O., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have in no way changed our mind with regard to Prohibition, unless it be, to be even stronger in our judgment of its desirability, than five years ago when we signed the petition to Congress. Notwithstanding the large amount of alcoholic liquors that were in storage at the beginning of Prohibition that would naturally be disposed of in whatever manner possible, even in violation of the Prohibition Laws, yet we see great good accomplished.

Personally we have not seen a drunken man during the past two years, while before Prohibition was enacted, it would not be an uncommon thing to see a half dozen on the street during a day.

We are hoping that as the younger generation takes the place of those addicted to the habit, we will see still further improvement. The economic value of Prohibition, we believe, is beyond our computation.

W. H. COWDERY, President.

Less Accidents, Less Incompetence and Inefficiency; Better Homes, More Thrift, and Happier Families.

The American Rolling Mill Co.

Middletown, O., Mar-L 14 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

As an economic force, Prohibition is bound to bring wonderful results for the average worker in spite of the temporary handicap occasioned by the unexpected and unjustifiable attitude towards this movement, assumed by a few in the most responsible walks of life, many of whom were formerly leaders in the maintenance of law and order.

One has only to study industry, to watch the regular attendance of its workers and the character of their work to see the results that have already been secured.

Less lost time, less accidents, less incompetence, less carelessness and inefficiency, better work, better homes, more thrift, happier families, and sober and safer and more efficient men who now are finding out what it means to really live where they formerly merely existed.

GEORGE M. VERTY, President.

Dr. Robertson of Mayo Clinic States the Case Clearly Against Alcohol and for Prohibition.

Mayo Clinic,

Rochester, Minn., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still as much opposed to the liquor traffic as when the petition to Congress was signed.

My position as examining physician, in the early years, to the Coroner of the City of Boston, and in these later years to the Coroner of Hennepin County, Minnesota, where Minneapolis is located, has given me a splendid opportunity of judging the effect of unrestricted sale of alcoholic stimulants. I am not one of those who expected any sudden improvement in either the health or economic conditions of those people who are afflicted with the uncontrollable habit of imbibing alcoholic liquors to excess. Any inherent change in conditions will be a result of many years' education and restraint.

In enlarging these views, permit me to state that personally I have no objection to using stimulants for my own personal satisfaction but I use them the same as I do tobacco, with the full knowledge that they are distinctly harmful, probably even in small quantities, and in excess there is no doubt at all of the disease producing properties of alcoholic drinks in any form.

That the people who have no self-control or knowledge enough to stay away from harmful stimulants should not be forcefully protected from their own indulgence is a monstrous proposition. We attempt to guard carefully other poisons with the approval of practically the entire body politic. I, for one, am perfectly willing to forego the use of this particular poison for the benefit of the entire race. I am particularly concerned with the effects of alcohol on the descendants of confirmed alcoholics and on the economic welfare of their families.

So far as my limited experience can observe, economic conditions amongst the laboring classes are distinctly improved as a result of enforced Prohibition and that is particularly true with regard to the families of those who were accustomed with full license to spend most of their money for their own personal gratification.

Drunkenness is certainly not as common at the present time as in the past, and while death and serious disabling diseases are quite often seen from drinking improperly prepared alcoholic stimulants, cases of acute alcoholism such as were so common in preprohibition days are practically abolished, except in the very large cities, where enforcement of the law has been particularly lax.

H. E. ROBERTSON, M. D.

Professor of Pathology, University of Minnesota.

"Good Society" Violators of Prohibition Laws Are Anarchists.

Carpes Brothers & Zook

Manufacturers of Nappanee Dutch Kitchenets

Nappanee, Ind., April 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In reply to your inquiry as to whether the writer and also the management of our company still favor Prohibition as vigorously as we did when we signed the petition quoted in your letter, will say emphatically, YES. We are more than ever convinced of the value and the necessity of total Prohibition in the United States of America.

As to the results of Prohibition in our own community will say that the passage of the recent Prohibition Law has not had any very great effect owing to the fact that this community has had Prohibition for about the past twenty years with the result that you could scarcely find any voters in this community who could be gotten to vote for liquor or any other alcoholic beverages.

The members of this firm could not possibly be more convinced of the great value of total prohibition of all alcoholic beverages than they are at the present time.

The writer's personal observation from travels over quite an extensive part of the United States convinces him of the great value of Prohibition economically and morally.

It is true that there are many flagrant violations of the Law and there always will be more or less, as no law can be enforced or ever has been enforced perfectly, and it is these flagrant violators, the loud mouthed, insignificant minority which are causing a great many people to believe that every one is violating the Prohibition Law. This is not the case; and it simply brings to our attention much more forcefully the curse of the liquor traffic and the extent to which its addicts and supporters will go to break down law, character and everything that is worth while in society to make it worth while to live in; and if for no other reason this would make the writer doubly convinced that Prohibition was an absolute necessity.

Some of these liquor propagandists and violators, though they be very frequently in places of position, would have us believe that under the days of licensed liquor we had a heavenly conduct; no one ever violated a law; no one ever became intoxicated and there were no bootleggers and no one ever died from drinking liquor. The writer feels that their argument is so ridiculous that it would not bear up one second under the truth. The writer has seen too much of this at first hand to be misled by any such ridiculous statements. There isn't any more, if as much law violation now, as far as liquor is concerned, as there was in the licensed days. One great difference being now that our metropolitan newspapers, most of whom are in sympathy with the liquor, will take occasion to put on the front page every case of violation that they can come across and make a great ado about it. This in itself ought to be evidence as to how common the liquor violations used to be; they never attracted anybody's attention much less the newspaper reporter.

The writer has overheard on Pullmans a few men, who pass as being our country's elite, talk about where they got their liquor and the great amount of violations of law going on due to Prohibition. In a couple of cases the writer has had the opportunity to talk the matter over with them, getting these men to reflect upon the former days and getting them to admit that any habit that would drive men to commit crimes and violate law was a very detrimental thing to the country; the discussion readily came to a close.

The supporters of Prohibition must be careful not to be misled by the sinister propaganda of the organized liquor institutions; and the fact that a large number of men, prominent

in business life, are among the violators should not be considered a valid reason for doing away with Prohibition. It simply brings to light those in our society who obey laws that suit them and have no intention in business or in their domestic life or any place where they might happen to be of doing anything which doesn't suit their own particular ideas. In other words they are anarchists under cover by traveling in good society.

Another thing that must be remembered is this: that your great outcry against Prohibition comes from your large cities and does not come from the great mass of the people. The bootleggers and their supporters are mostly of foreign extraction and are not good old American stock, which is another very significant fact.

The sentiment that exists in our large cities, especially those who ought to know better in the higher circles, does not represent the sentiment of the vast body of American citizens, and you can readily become convinced of this if you would travel the vast agricultural regions and the rural districts and towns of mediocre size, and you will be readily convinced that the mediocre sized cities ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 are strongly in favor of Prohibition.

Some of these loud mouthed propagandists would be very greatly surprised were the matter of Prohibition or not Prohibition to be put to a vote all over the United States, they would find that they were members of a very small minority.

It has also been the methods of the liquor traffic to lie, misrepresent or do anything else that happens to suit their convenience. They are afraid of facts and do not stick to them because every bit of truthful evidence is against them.

They distort court figures and police records of arrest to suit their own convenience, but investigate your court records and your police records and you will find the actual truth regarding Prohibition which stands in a very favorable light.

The fact that your liquor cure institutions have had to go out of business and the fact that many jails are empty and the fact that all arrests for drunkenness and a vast number of other crimes have been so materially decreased is the best argument in the world for Prohibition. There are hundreds and thousands of cases of families who now receive support who formerly went hungry and almost naked; this can be produced as additional information in favor of Prohibition.

The older members of this firm will testify as to the great advantages and privileges of Prohibition in this community over what it was when we had saloons. This little town is an industrious town with a number of factories here. Practically every one of the employers and employees would praise Prohibition.

What more need be said. The writer is fully convinced that truthful facts could be produced to bolster and confirm every statement made herein, and you can rest assured that the State of Indiana is in the Prohibition column and as far as the writer can learn, its intention is to stay there, if not nationally, it will stay there as a state, as will many other states.

The East doesn't think for the West and as soon as they get that out of their heads the better, and there are a whole lot more people who live outside of the five hundred mile circle with New York City for the center than there are that live in that circle.

The writer has as you will admit, voluminously expressed his opinion which he believes can truthfully be stated represents the opinion of the management of this concern and in fact the management of every business institution in the town of Maspagan, and the vast majority of business men, farmers and laboring men and women in this particular county.

It would have been folly to think that every one would obey the Prohibition Law. It is a wonder there aren't more

violations. We had the same thing in our community and the same argument when this community and county went dry, but after a few years the law breaking subsided, and the violators became law abiding, self respecting citizens. Give Prohibition a 10 year trial and you won't find a large number wanting liquor back.

HAROLD F. COPPES.

His Views Directly Contrary to Testimony of Others as to Savings Deposits.

Cleveland, O., March 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My views have taken a radical change since the last time I wrote you. Prohibition in my opinion is a failure, it has filled the country with bootleggers, poisonous liquors and dope and made our last condition worse than the first.

Men do not take home their wages that was formerly wasted in saloons, more money does not find its way into savings banks (at least in this city) the fact is savings deposits are shrinking and have been since Prohibition went into effect, there are more arrests for intoxication than all other crimes and while liquor may disappear from the memory of the next generation there will be in its place a generation of defectives, dope users and blind.

Prohibition can and should be modified so it can be enforced.

I certainly do not favor going back to the saloon neither do I favor the opposite extreme.

D. R. JAMES,
(Empire Rolling Mill Co.)

Vigorously Opposed to Liquor and Has Seen the Great Benefits of Prohibition But Is Inclined to Give Way to the Criminal Element.

Baker-Vawter Company
Originators and Manufacturers
Loose Leaf and Steel Filing Equipment

Benton Harbor, Mich., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have your letter of March 16th addressed to my father, Mr. Wm. A. Vawter, who died December last. I feel sure that until the end he had the same opinion of the Prohibition question that he expressed to you some five years ago. While I have not gone into this matter very deeply, perhaps you would be interested in my personal observation.

I am as much opposed to the liquor traffic as I ever have been, in spite of the large amount of more or less open bootlegging which is being conducted pretty well over the country. I know of a good many individual cases of workmen, where the men and their families have been much benefited by the closing of the saloons, and I feel that the money that used to go into the saloons has gone partly into the savings account, and partly into retail expenditures. I am inclined to believe this has been a somewhat important factor in the large volume of business that the retailers have enjoyed, especially along luxury lines. From observation, drunkenness is not nearly as common now as it was under the open saloon. Of course, I deplore very much the lack of respect for the law, which is shown in the illegal liquor traffic, that is aided and abetted by such a large proportion of so-called enlightened members of the community. This is a serious question, and one that must be faced and worked out to a conclusion. Something must be done to stop the illegal liquor traffic, and change the attitude of the people generally towards it, even if it is necessary to amend the present laws and let down the bars to a certain extent.

WM. A. VAWTER, II., President.

**Increased Efficiency, Wonderful Improvement, and Accidents
Reduced 75 Per Cent Under Prohibition.**

Gulf States Steel Company.

Birmingham, Ala., March 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Results since Prohibition went into effect have shown a wonderful improvement in our employes—a large number of whom are colored people. The efficiency of the labor has been increased to a very large extent, and the accidents around our plants have been reduced at least 75 per cent. The improvement has also been shown by a better satisfied class of workmen and their families. Numbers of them are buying homes and their families are much better dressed and the general feeling of contentment among the wives and children is very marked.

There is nothing that I can see after close study and observation among our various employes, that would for a moment indicate that the sale of intoxicating liquors should ever again be allowed in our country.

C. A. MOFFETT, President.

**Total Deaths in New York City Due to Alcoholism Reduced
Two-thirds: Unanswerable Arraignment of Liquor Traffic
by Former Commissioner of Health of New York City and
Now Lecturer at Columbia and Cornell Universities.**

Haven Emerson, M. D.,

New York, N. Y., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Opposition to the liquor traffic which I expressed in 1916 and 1917 as Commissioner of Health of New York City, and as a practicing physician prior to that time, was based upon evidence that the use of alcohol for beverage purposes caused disease due solely to the effect of the alcohol, contributed largely to the complication and severity of other diseases not primarily due to alcohol, and uniformly lowered human resistance to communicable diseases and infections.

Nothing has occurred since the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment to change my opinion as to the undesirability of the liquor traffic.

I believe future study of the events of the past three years in the field of public health and preventive medicine will demonstrate the correctness of the prediction which I ventured to offer in Cleveland at the time when National Prohibition became operative, to the effect that nothing since the application of modern bacteriology to the control of communicable diseases will have so powerful an effect in reducing the incidence of disease and the general death rate as Prohibition.

Minute analysis of the phenomenal drop in the death rate from tuberculosis in this City and in many other parts of this country during the past decade, and in particular during the past two years, has convinced me that one of the potent factors in this reduction has been the ability of the wage earner to maintain a reasonable and sufficient standard of living, including housing, clothing, food and opportunity for rest and recreation for himself and his family, chiefly because the five or ten per cent of his income which used to go regularly to the purchase of alcoholic beverages now is applied to the decencies, comforts and necessities of life.

Study of the incidence of industrial accidents convinces me that a notable reduction in the accidents, particularly on Mondays and the day after holidays, has been due chiefly to the lack of opportunity of wage earners to become poisoned by alcoholic indulgence between Saturday noon and Monday morning.

Study of the experience of relief and social agencies indicates that the problems of desertion, brutality to wives, neglect of children and in general family dependency due to

ignorance, vice and disease have been materially affected for the better by the difficulty of the wage earner in obtaining alcoholic drink.

Study of the experience of hospitals shows a tremendous reduction, and in some instances a complete disappearance from the hospital wards of the patient suffering from the chronic effects of alcoholic intoxication; as for instance alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholic multiple neuritis, and a marked change in the type of the patient admitted for alcoholic intoxication to such hospitals as Bellevue Hospital in New York and Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

Further convincing evidence is shown in the tremendous reduction from about twenty-one per cent to four per cent of admissions for psychoses due to alcoholism into our State hospitals for mental disease.

The total deaths in New York City due directly or indirectly to alcoholism have been reduced to one third of the ordinary pre-prohibition number.

That drunkenness has been notably reduced and in some parts of the country has almost totally disappeared from the experience of police, hospital and courts, is I believe true, in spite of the busy newspaper propaganda to the effect that this is not the case.

I believe it can be shown, although I have no personal information to support my statements statistically, that the present period of non-employment throughout the United States, which is, according to such competent observers as the officers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, more serious than at any time in the past twelve years in this country, is being tolerated by the victims of the economic disturbance, better than has been the case heretofore because of the general sobriety, the ability to protect themselves and their interests and safe-guard their small savings which results from their freedom from alcoholic excess, which in the past was a common accompaniment of idleness and the cause of constantly increasing debts.

If this statement proves to be of use to you I am willing that it should be published with such other opinions as you may obtain from those who signed the petition to Congress prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

HAVEN EMERSON, A.M. M.D.

Lecturer on Preventable Disease and Public Health Administration at Columbia University and Cornell University Medical Schools.

**The Mass of Voters and Their Representatives Realize From
Experience That Liquor Business Can Not Have a Place
in Orderly Society.**

Harvard University,

The Harvard Engineering School,

Cambridge, Mass., April 6, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I favor Prohibition quite as vigorously as I did when I signed the petition to Congress to which you refer. My conviction in favor of Prohibition would be strengthened, if such a thing were possible, by the present tactics of such of the defeated opposition as are giving countenance to the principle that one is at liberty to break the law, and ridicule, and otherwise impede law enforcement if the law does not meet one's approval. Such tactics should encourage the law-abiding to increased vigor in their demand for law enforcement, not only for the sake of completing the suppression of the liquor traffic, but for the still deeper purpose of effectively rebuking that idea. No government can be run on that basis.

With regard to your other questions, I am not in a position to offer testimony from my individual observation that is of any unusual value. Of course I observe and deplore the in-

fluence of the sensation-loving press, traditionally wet, in fostering an impression that there is a desperate contest of doubtful outcome between the law-abiding and the law breakers, with the added zest of a suggestion of possible victory for the disorderly, just as they exploit public appetite for any excitement. But I believe that the mass of voters and their representatives now realize from their own experience that the liquor business can be granted no place in a would-be orderly society.

One reason for Prohibition which I think has not been sufficiently brought out is the right of the non-drinker to be free from the dangers and burdens inflicted on him by the prevalence of the liquor business. The non-drinker has a personal liberty to life and pursuit of happiness which takes precedence over the desire of individuals to indulge in ethyl alcohol.

I should like very much to be kept in touch with the results of your inquiry, for I believe it is timely and that it promises to be of much value.

LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON, M. A. Soc. C. E.
Professor of Civil Engineering

Because the Criminal Element Is Violating the Law, Mr. Nicholson Would Repeal the Law and Thus Surrender the Nation's Sovereign Power to Criminals of High and Low Degree.

Meredith Nicholson,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It is true that I favored Prohibition five years ago but I confess that my attitude has been considerably changed by the practical operation of the Volstead Act, or its lack of operation. It manifestly has had only feeble support in public sentiment. We have got rid of the saloon with its social and political evils, only to divert the liquor traffic to new and more dangerous channels. The youth of the nation are, I am convinced, the chief sufferers. Everywhere I go I hear the same story of boys and girls drinking cheap and dangerous forms of alcohol. Under the license system they had at least a degree of protection. Now they drink because it's "smart," and hearing their elders bragging of the ease with which the laws may be violated they fall prey to the bootlegger.

If for no other reason than the dire peril in which we have placed thousands of boys and girls of high school age by depriving them of the protection of the old laws for the safeguarding of minors—ineffectual though these often proved to be—the present discouraging attempt at Prohibition should be abandoned.

While there are obvious benefits from Prohibition, chiefly due to the obliteration of the saloon. I should say that these are equaled by the development of new evils. The political and social mischief of the old America saloon was enormous; it wrought its own destruction; it had to go. But if I had a vote on the matter I should support a measure that would permit beer and light wines with, however, the strictest Prohibition against whiskey and other forms of strong spirits.

I have seen more drunkenness under Prohibition than I ever saw before, even in years when I was a police reporter. I know of no city where alcohol in some form may not easily be obtained. The poor man, deprived of his beer, is not unmindful of the fact that great numbers of his prosperous fellow citizens buy all the liquor they want at exorbitant prices. I should say that a very considerable number of all the people of every class who formerly indulged in a tippie of some sort continue to drink as before. And many men and women who never drank or drank in moderation under the license system find a joy in doing what a national law tells them they

may not do. The government has failed lamentably to enforce the law. I believe the conditions have changed for the worse in the past year.

President Harding's sanguine expectations of the Prohibition laws do not seem to me justified. They are not justified in any community with which I am familiar. The government's failure or inability to enforce the laws even with the expenditure of a great treasure of money is bringing all law into ill-repute. The statute books of American states are littered with laws that are not or can not be enforced. Many of them should never have been passed. The Volstead Act, made conspicuous by the fact of its powerful support by a Constitutional Amendment, either should be enforced or repealed. With the present contemptuous attitude of so many people—perhaps of the majority—toward the Law, I doubt whether it can be enforced with even measurable success without an extension of police and espionage powers of government to a point that would be intolerable.

All the arguments against alcohol on economic and social grounds stand. I have nothing to throw into the scale against them. But with widespread evidence that the Government is unable to enforce complete Prohibition it seems to me the part of wisdom to attempt to accommodate and adjust the laws to public sentiment. And this sentiment I believe to be favorable to less sweeping regulations than those embraced in the Volstead Act.

It is not without reluctance that I make this confession. I had expected great things of Prohibition, but to date it has proved an expensive and calamitous failure. I believe the time has come to view the matter deliberately and sanely. The original measure was too drastic: we should now go back and begin over again, profiting by experience and incidentally not forgetting that there are more than a hundred millions of us, all quite human.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

Money Which Formerly Went to Saloons Now Goes to Women's Savings Accounts—Many Manufacturers Testify That Prohibition Has Improved Mental, Moral and Physical Conditions.

Peoples Bank and Trust Company,
Passaic, N. J., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am just as much in favor of the abolition of the saloon and the elimination of rum, as I was five years ago when I signed the original petition.

I live in a manufacturing community, have a large number of manufacturers as customers, and I know it to be a fact that Prohibition has improved the mental, moral and physical condition of the operatives in our mills.

I know it also to be a fact that a great deal of the money that was spent in saloons is now deposited in the savings accounts of the various banks. I know this also to be a fact, that the savings deposits of the banks in this city increased last year one and one-half millions of dollars.

I think there are a large number of cases of drunkenness because of the fact that the bootlegging rum, which is now sold, produces a species of intoxication which is very different from the old effect.

I believe that with proper enforcement of the 18th Amendment, bootlegging can be prevented and cases of drunkenness largely eliminated. I have had personal interviews with a large number of women, who have opened savings accounts, and in almost every instance, have learned that the money came from the head of the family for the purpose of thrift, in preference to spending it in the saloon.

BIRD W. SPENCER, President.

The Crime of Those Who Buy Bootleg Whiskey Is Stimulating in Poorer Men a Hatred for All Law.

Finch, Pruyn and Company, Incorporated
Manufacturers of

News Paper, Lumber and Wood Burnt Lime

Glens Falls, N. Y., March 31, 1922.

When I signed the petition to which you refer in your letter, I realized that any Prohibition by law, including that of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, was justified only by (1) necessity, (2) lack of means of attaining the desired end without prohibitory legislation, (3) probability of successful enforcement of Prohibition. I then believed that these three conditions existed. I had no idea that the Law would be so difficult of enforcement or that there would be so much sympathy from people, who are ordinarily law-abiding, with infractions of this Law. Had I foreseen this situation I would at least have deliberated more carefully before signing the petition. However, I am not willing to say that I regret having signed it or that I think the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment was a mistake. On the other hand, I am inclined to agree with President Harding and to believe that after a sufficient time the country will have adjusted itself to the requirements of the Amendment and will have become accustomed to getting along without alcoholic beverages, with resulting advantage. I think the foregoing answers the first two questions.

In reply to the latter two, I would say that my observation is that the average wage-earner is better off as a result of the Prohibition laws and makes good use of a greater part of his wages. I also believe that drunkenness is considerably reduced. It is commonly stated, however, that the respect of the working man for that class of people that has more of the world's goods than he has, has been greatly lessened by his observation of the attitude of many of them toward the Prohibition laws, and more particularly that those amongst the working class who have been used to their alcoholic beverage feel the injustice of the Law which denies it to them and does not likewise keep it from those who can afford to pay bootlegging prices. I believe that this statement is true and important.

MAURICE HOOPES.

A Lawyer Who Has Turned From Representing Adverse Interests to Whole Souled Fight for Prohibition as Marking the Greatest Forward Step of This Generation.

Vought, Moser & Magrady,

Attorneys at Law,

Mount Carmel, Pa., April 1, 1922.

It is a pleasure for me to comply with this request, as I have been especially interested in this work for the past year, as it relates to my own community. While I did not sign the Memorial to Congress five years ago, and, in fact, at that time was representing in a professional way interests adverse to Prohibition, I have always believed in the strict observance of the laws of Nation and State; and, noting the contempt for these particular laws in some quarters, I have been moved to sever all connection with a business that has taken a stand inimical to real American ideals and have lately thrown all the weight of such influence as I have on the side of law enforcement.

As to the results of the Prohibition laws, I believe I am in a position to speak from first-hand knowledge about the good effects it has produced. I happen to live in one of the wettest spots in one of the wettest States in the United States. Yet, there can be no possible doubt about the fact that even here wonderful good has already resulted from

the operation of the Law. The superficial observer, or the prejudiced one, would say that violations of the Law have increased and that drunkenness is still a scourge among us. But such conclusions are reached because the observer has failed to give careful thought to the facts.

Five years ago the sight of drunken men on our streets was too common to excite comment, or even notice by most people. The fact that the drunken man is observed today is proof that he is a rare example. It may be true that some men are drinking more today, (although I doubt that,) but it is equally true that more men are getting away from the habit. Many weak-hearted friends of Prohibition have been lamenting because they had expected the nation to become bone-dry immediately after the Law became effective. They did not reckon with the desperation and evil character of their foe.

In my community we have a population with a foreign element of about 60 per cent of the whole. I happen to know that many of these are in sympathy with Prohibition, especially the women, but they are not outspoken about it through fear of others. If given the opportunity to express their honest convictions, large numbers of them would certainly stand for the strict enforcement of the Prohibition laws. I believe this same thing is generally true throughout the country. The friends of Prohibition have sat quietly back while its enemies have raised bedlam. To me, the noise of the antis is the surest proof of the increasing grip of the law.

I am convinced that the 18th Amendment represents the greatest forward step in this generation and that historians will use it as a marker for a new epoch in the nation's history.

PRESTON A. VOUGHT,

Marked Improvement in Appearance of Men, Women and Children Under Prohibition.

Roanoke Mills Company,

Manufacturers of Colored Cotton Goods,

Roanoke Rapids, N. C., March 16, 1922.

In regard to the practical results of Prohibition in our town and community, we wish to state that during the period of our operation while open saloons were in force we had a number of families who were always hard pressed for the necessities of life. The heads of these families did not work, but to the writer's own knowledge drank a good deal and spent a large portion of their families income from the mills for whiskey. These families at that time were always indebted to the mills. The same conditions existed during the period of dispensaries but after North Carolina was made a dry State we noticed advances to these families diminished very rapidly and in a short length of time they did not call upon us for additional help. The heads of these families also started to work and there was a marked improvement in the general appearance of their homes and their children.

Our losses from advances before Prohibition went into effect were ten times, or more, greater than they are at the present time although we employ twice as many operators now. There is no question in our mind but what it has been very beneficial to our town and community.

J. M. JACKSON, Secretary.

Short.

F. A. Emerick, Manufacturer,

Fulton, N. Y.

1. Yes.

Dr. Keen Agrees With President Harding's Statement About Prohibition.

W. W. Keen, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In reply to your letter of March 16, as to my present position on Prohibition, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter which I wrote to another organization on February 1st. This expresses my views exactly.

I concur with your admirable quotation from President Harding which was embodied in the petition which we presented.

W. W. KEEN.

One extract from Dr. Keen's letter to which he refers is as follows:

"In Paris, in July, 1920, as President of the International Congress of Surgery, among other problems before us surgeons, I took up the alcohol question, and warmly advocated Prohibition. Several of my friends urged me most strongly not to do this as it would antagonize the French, in view of their extensive wine and champagne industries. I persisted in bringing it before the Congress, and I was gratified to find, from the manifest approval of the audience, that they agreed with the position I took. Of course, I did not enter into such details as the Volstead Act, but spoke only on the general subject of Prohibition.

"I am sorry that I cannot cooperate with you in this matter, if the intention is to insist upon the literal provisions of the present Volstead Act."

General Effect of Law Is Beneficial.

Englewood, N. J., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am, myself, a total abstainer and have been for years strongly in favor of temperance, and therefore supported, generally, the Constitutional Amendment for Prohibition, but I have always been a little doubtful whether this is the wisest way to secure temperance as I certainly do not feel that all of the provisions were wise. Nevertheless, the general effect of the legislation has, I believe, been favorable. That is, to say, much more good has been accomplished in cutting off the saloon and in generally preventing drinking of alcoholic liquors than the evil which has resulted, as I believe it has, in many cases by the reaction produced on the minds and acts of a number of men and their rebellion against an arbitrary Prohibition, as they regarded it.

It has been charged that one effect of Prohibition has been to increase the number of those using drugs, but I am not in possession of information as to whether or not this charge can be substantiated. I believe it is true, that in a large number of instances, persons who were unable to procure the sort of beverages which they desired since the passage of the Amendment, have obtained poisonous substitutes, but in spite of all of these evils, I am inclined to believe that the general effect of the Law has been beneficial.

MORRIS WILLIAMS.

Attorney at Law.

Glad to Cooperate in State-Wide and Nation-Wide Enforcement.

Indiana University,
President's Office,

Bloomington, Ind., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still vigorously in favor of Prohibition and shall be glad to join in state-wide and nation-wide effort for its full enforcement.

WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN.

Even a Blind Man Can See Value of Prohibition in Detroit. No Opposition to Volstead Act Except From Liquor Propaganda.

Lincoln Motor Company,

Detroit, Mich., April 5, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In Detroit the favorable effects of Prohibition are apparent to even a blind man and this is despite the fact that we are but across the river from wet Canada and have a large population accustomed to drinking liquor.

Our Chief of Police reports Prohibition to be a very decided advantage in preserving order. Our merchants and bankers rejoice in securing the business which was formerly worse than wasted in the saloon. In manufacturing circles there is no question as to the decided advantage of Prohibition and particularly to the employees themselves. At one time there were eighteen saloons near our plant and at noon and nights these were crowded with men who returned to their work with trembling hands, unsteady legs, distorted visions, and soured dispositions. The turn-over of labor and the frequency of accidents due directly to these conditions—to say nothing of indifferent workmanship and spoiled material—was formerly one of the heaviest burdens of industry. Prohibition has certainly made for contentment and prosperity among employees in industry.

I find in Detroit no great sentiment in opposition to the Volstead Act except what may fairly be traced to the propaganda of the Distillers. The most disappointing feature is the polished lawlessness of our so-called "better classes". The salvation of our country is assured because the great mass of common people obey this as other laws because it is the law of the land.

HENRY M. LELAND, President.

Twenty-five Years From Now Average American Will No More Take Alcohol Habitually Than Opium Is Now Taken.

The Outlook Company,

New York, N. Y., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I had forgotten that I had signed any specific petition to Congress in behalf of Federal Prohibition but if I did sign such a petition I do not regret it. During the agitation of the subject I was in favor of a permissive and not a mandatory amendment on the ground that the Constitution should state general principles and that the ways and means of putting those principles into action should be left to Congress.

It may be true, however, as the advocates of the mandatory amendment claimed, that Congress would not have taken advantage of a permissive amendment to enact serious and effective legislation prohibiting the noxious and anti-social use of alcoholic beverages. I am still not sure but that a highly intelligent people of the right kind of moral development might use beer and light wines temperately.

All these, however, are academic questions today and do not answer your inquiry. We have a prohibitory amendment and I believe that every effort should be made to respect it, obey it, and try the experiment faithfully and honestly. My own judgment is that if it is faithfully and honestly tried the result, as already indicated, will lead the American people to put alcohol where it belongs—among other toxic drugs to be used only as other drugs in the pharmacopoeia are used.

I think it is more than probable that twenty-five years from now the average American man or woman will no more think of taking alcohol habitually than they now think of taking opium habitually. If this state of things can be brought about in our civilization, it will be an enormous gain for social, moral and efficient standards of life.

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, President.

Wonderful Results of Prohibition in Louisville, a Community Once Famous as the Center of the Whiskey Traffic of Kentucky.

Executive Department
Office of the Mayor

Louisville, Ky., April 4, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

From such facts as I have been able to gather Prohibition has proven a large factor in the increase of savings accounts in this city. While the general deposits in the city banks today show a slight decrease, as compared with 1919, the savings accounts show a decided increase, e. g., in July 1919 they totaled \$15,000,000, today \$27,000,000, or an increase of 50%.

There is practically no vacant property in our city. Capital previously invested in the liquor business has sought new fields of investment. This fact very materially relieved Louisville from the general depression experienced in other parts of the country in the last two years. For the same reason doubtless Louisville has not suffered from unemployment as other cities.

It is quite evident that money formerly spent for liquor is being put to more useful purposes now, viz: for clothing, schooling, the betterment of home conditions, etc.

Our police court records tell a very interesting story; for instance, in 1919, 6172 persons were arrested for drunkenness, in 1920 the total was 1053, and the arrests for grand larceny were 478 in 1919 and 313 in 1920.

Very little drunkenness is noticeable in Louisville at this time.

HUSTON QUIN, Mayor.

Plant Superintendents Testify to the Great Benefits of Prohibition.

A. M. Byers Company,
Manufacturers of

Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe and Oil Country Tubular Products,

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In response to your letter of March 8, 1922, asking for my views on the Prohibition question, and what effect the Prohibition Amendment has had in the bettering of the condition of our employees, I am enclosing copies of letters written me by the Superintendent of our Girard, Ohio, works, and our General Superintendent, who are in daily contact with the men, and who, therefore, speak from a decidedly practical point of view.

My own personal opinion is that, while at the present time individuals can still purchase liquor at a price and there is a greater tendency now than heretofore to drink while drinking is good, I believe that there is a great diminution in general drunkenness and its evil effects; and I also believe that almost every community, large and small, is sick and tired of the bootlegger, and that the sentiment is probably stronger than ever before to eliminate entirely the manufacture, sale, or importation of hard liquor into this country.

L. M. JOHNSTON,
Second Vice-President.

The copies of the letters are as follows:

A. M. Byers Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

South Side Plant, April 10, 1922.

Since Prohibition went into effect, we find our employees are steadier and much better fit for their day's operation.

The money that went for booze now goes into other channels, to make their home life better, and place them on a much higher standard of living.

The conditions in our city life is much improved over the days of open saloons. It will only be a short period of time until the presence of a drunken man will cause as much amusement to the mass of the people, as the organ man does to the school children.

We trust Prohibition is here to stay.

H. E. GROSS, General Superintendent.

A. M. Byers Company,

Girard, O., April 9, 1922.

Conditions are so much better that there is no comparison between the present and the conditions under the licensed saloon, notwithstanding the fact that the administration of the village was very indifferent to law enforcement. Up to the first of the present year, when new officials took charge, the percentage of drunkenness in the mill was reduced, in my opinion, 80%. We have men who were in the habit of getting drunk every pay day, and losing from one to three days, who have ceased drinking entirely, and the others drink but very little.

Our records show much better conditions, both as to operation and injuries at the present time over any period. I would not for anything go back to the old conditions. There is no question in my mind but what the Prohibition Amendment does prohibit.

W. F. LANE, Superintendent.

A Great Blessing to the Laboring Man and Family—Great Decrease in Drunkenness.

Bradley Logging Company,

Portland, Ore., March 24, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Several years since I was one of a committee of one hundred, whose purpose was to eliminate the saloon from Oregon. About five years since I was also a petitioner to Congress for the enactment of similar legislation to govern the United States.

I am convinced that this action by both State and Nation has been fully justified and has proved a great blessing to the laboring man and his family. It has provided better homes and care for women and children than when the working man spent his wages for drink.

It is my conviction that not more than 10 to 20 per cent of drunkenness exists, at the present time, as compared with the time of the open saloon.

JOHN S. BRADLEY,
Vice President and Manager.

To the Leniency of Courts in Imposing Fines Instead of Workhouse Penalties Is Due the Disregard of Law.

The B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I still hold the same views in regard to the liquor traffic as I held at the time of signing the petition to Congress and I think as I look over the conditions, Prohibition has accomplished a great deal toward bettering the condition of the wives and children among those who drank in the olden days. There seems to be altogether too much use of liquor at the present time but this I do not think is due to the Volstead Act but rather to the leniency of our courts which generally give a fine instead of a workhouse punishment. As long as it is a fine the trafficker in liquor can easily pay it with the high price of his article and this to me seems to be the worst loop hole. I do not believe drunkenness is nearly as common now as when the saloons were open.

B. F. NELSON, Treasurer.

Better Conditions for Women and Children and Less Drunkenness But Criticizes Methods of Law Enforcement.

The Buckeye Rolling Mill Company,

Stuebenville, Ohio, March 29, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am, in a way, still opposed to the liquor traffic, in that I still think, Prohibition much the better thing for the working people and especially the mothers, wives and children of the working man, as they are the main sufferers, incidentally, at least, though the husband, brother, or son, as the case may be, is, and always would, or will, be benefited in many ways, by spending his wages for necessities for his family and not for the purveyor's of strong drinks family.

There are some features, however, in this State, as covering the enforcement of what I believe, is denominated the "Crabbe Law", especially in this County, that are not only open to criticism, but the just cause of strong condemnation. We have, here, a host of constables, deputy marshals, and what not, who are zealous in their duty (?), not through commendable motives, at all, but merely to get the fines, or fees, allowed by the law mentioned. In pursuing their ways, many flagrant cases have come to light, and to such an extent, as almost, to disgust, otherwise friendly adherents of law and order. Some of these brave (?) officers, are braver, when arresting women, than they are in going after the male offenders, as many of the latter, are passed by, possibly because they think "discretion the better part of valor". Understand me, please, as not taking the side of law violators, but as, rather, not taking the side of such officers, many of them of the scum, themselves, who are on the side of righteousness, for revenue only. My conclusion, therefore, is that the Crabbe Law, as administered, is a mistake, or putting it more strongly, a joke.

Answering the third and fourth items on your questionnaire, Prohibition, has served the very good purpose, of better conditions for the home, as drunkenness is much less common, in this vicinity, at least, so far as I can observe.

As to your fifth question, a sane enforcement of the law, and by sane officials, their motives being based on justice and common sense, will improve matters, materially and make for respect, where too much disrespect now exists.

You understand, also, that the views given above, are entirely personal, and reflect, only, my own individual thoughts and convictions.

ISAAC M. SCOTT, President.

Sees No Beneficial Results From Prohibition Though Advocates Control Through License of Seller and Buyer of Alcoholic Drinks.

International Bedding Company.

Baltimore, Md., March 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

From our viewpoint among our organization, we cannot see where the results from Prohibition have been beneficial. On the other hand, it would appear it has been detrimental for many reasons, one of which is; the employees feel as though a man with money can obtain whiskey, beer and wine if he wants it, while a man without money has to do without it entirely.

It seems to appear that if light beer and wines were sold through the groceries or drug stores, so it could be used at home, it would in all probability obtain the results for which the Prohibition Law was enacted, as well as give our country a revenue, which it is greatly in need of, and at the same time, quiet a lot of dissatisfaction that seems to be existing. It would certainly do away with bootlegging, which business seems to be growing instead of decreasing.

The writer admits that all alcoholic drinks are dangerous

if used to excess, the same as any other liquid or food. Yet if an effort was made to control it, through licensing a man to sell as well as drink it, the same as is done with an automobile, then if those privileges were abused, to revoke his license, in this way, it would be a very easy matter to dispose of the big issue as well as crime that is now sweeping the country.

H. M. TAYLOR, President and Treasurer.

Thinks It Failure in His Territory and Advocates High License.

Greenwood Cotton Mill,

Greenwood, S. C., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am sorry to tell you that so far as my observation goes, Prohibition is a failure in this territory. No doubt the consumption of whiskey has been reduced to some extent by the Federal Prohibition Law, but I believe the whiskey that is now being consumed is far more damaging to mind and body than anything that has ever been used as an intoxicant in many generations.

Since, as I see it, Prohibition is practically a failure, a very high license might be better than the present arrangement.

JAS. C. SELF, President and Treasurer.

Prohibition Law Has Done More Good Than Any Other Law Enacted Is Opinion of One Formerly Opposed to It.

Brandon Mills.

Greenville, S. C., March 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My idea is that there is no law that has been enacted that has done the good that the Prohibition Law has. Before this Law was enacted, our mill communities were troubled no little with "drunks" and the families of a great many of our people were destitute, on account of the men spending most of the money that they received for liquor. Now, you never see a drunken man around the mill villages and the people are happier and living better than they ever did.

At first I was opposed to the Prohibition Law, but after seeing the effect on our people, I am very much in favor of same.

AUG. W. SMITH, President and Treasurer.

Much Good Has Been Accomplished.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

Office of Vice President

Operation and Maintenance

Baltimore, Md.,

At Pittsburgh, April 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your letter March 9th addressed to President Willard, making inquiry concerning the practical results of Prohibition, has been referred to me.

We have noticed an improvement in this condition with respect to the number of employees dismissed for violation of the rules pertaining to drinking.

In our Savings Feature of the Employees' Relief Department the figures of the amount on deposit, prior and subsequent to the effective date of the Prohibition Law, as well as the average per depositor does not indicate that Prohibition has had any material effect one way or the other.

The elimination of the corner saloon has without doubt materially improved the whole general situation and I believe that is generally conceded. It has also been beneficial with respect to the character of work performed and it can be fairly stated that in that respect much good has been accomplished.

C. W. Galloway, Vice President.

Of Untold Benefit to Individual and Dependents, and May God Give Us the Strength to Prevent the Return of the Barbarism of Drink.

Opelika Cotton Mills.

Opelika, Ala., March 14, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We think Prohibition is of untold benefit both to the individual who is practicing it, and to those who are dependent on him for support.

Under Prohibition our operatives produce more by working full time; whereas in the old days under a system which operated open saloons in this city, it was our regular Monday morning's job to pay the fines of many, who were not only unfit to work that day, but who had squandered their previous week's pay in drink, gambling and other riotousness. In fact the conditions are so changed with us that we can hardly realize we once had such a place as a grog shop, with it's Negro counter in the back end of a building and the White Man's counter in the front where rowdyism reigned and rottenness was constantly hatched out.

Sure none would desire the return of such barbarism, and may God give us strength in this Nation to fight with sufficient might to prevent the return of such heinousness as reigned in the days of the legal sale of whiskey in an open bar.

M. M. McCALL, President and Treasurer.

Thinking People Practically Unanimous in Favor of Prohibition.

The Volstead Act the Greatest Forward Move in the History of the Country.

The First National Bank,

Gardner, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic in any form.

Admitting that the Law is only partially enforced and that, by reason of this fact, there has been brought into existence an alarming disrespect for law, I am firmly convinced that the Volstead Act has been the greatest step forward, morally and economically, in the history of the country.

I am assured of this because drunkenness upon our streets has practically disappeared, because the former regular occurrence of spees after pay day no longer exists, because bills contracted by the working class are more regularly and promptly paid and because the savings departments of all banks have shown an astonishing increase in deposits since the Law went into operation.

I think the importation of liquor into this country should be prohibited by National law and that it should be made a criminal offense to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors. The propaganda against Prohibition is not from reliable but erratic sources. Thinking people are practically unanimous in its favor and are becoming more so.

A. B. BRYANT, President.

Believes Prohibition Excellent for United States But Would Further Nullify Its Effectiveness By Legal Sale of Wine and Beer.

Puget Sound Navigation Company.

Seattle, Washington, March 24, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I consider Prohibition an excellent thing for the entire United States. I do believe that sale by the Government of light wines and beer, properly regulated, would be a wise thing to try. As illicit distilleries and bootlegging have become so general in the United States, I think a Government regulated sale of light alcoholic drinks would stop this traffic.

JOSEPH GREEN, President.

If Good Citizens Would Prevent Reappearance of Evils of Alcohol Let Them Sternly Resist Sinister Agitation for Restoration of Traffic in Wine and Beer.

Los Angeles, March 27, 1922.

Decidedly I am still opposed to the liquor traffic as strongly as when I signed the petition to Congress. In fact my opposition to it—to the use of alcohol as a beverage in any of its forms—has gained support from the results of Prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment. The inference which should be drawn from the numerous instances of death caused by drinking wood alcohol and the strange and noxious concoctions containing alcohol should convince any thoughtful person that the destruction of the liquor traffic is a social necessity.

Ought a system to be restored which has a tendency to degrade human beings to such an abject and desperate state?

The awful human misery and wreckage disclosed through Prohibition is a powerful argument for and not against the Amendment.

The banishment of the saloon and the outlawry of the liquor traffic—even under imperfect enforcement of the amendment and the statute has proved a blessing to the home—to the father, mother, and child. The money saved has provided better food, clothing, and housing, and therefore better health and morals; while the decrease of drunkenness has tended to restore domestic peace and happiness.

Taking the country as a whole, notwithstanding misleading propaganda of the organized wets, I feel sure, from all the evidence available, that drunkenness is far less common than it was under the open saloon and licensed liquor traffic.

Moreover, crime, so far as it is due to the use of alcohol, has greatly decreased: for the present increase in crimes is due to various other causes.

In conclusion, permit me to stress a fact which appears to me to be of basic importance. Taking advantage of a popular fallacy, the wets are striving to influence public opinion in favor of legalizing the traffic in wine and beer, asserting that these drinks are wholesome. The assertion is false. Careful research has proved, for instance, that wine and beer are more efficient producers of criminals, than is any form of so-called "spirits." There are various causes to account for this fact. One principal cause may here be noted: the larger quantity of alcohol which enters the system through the use of beer or wine instead of spirits. It is the quantity of alcohol which counts; and because of the much larger bulk of these "lighter" drinks consumed, the quantity of alcohol imbibed is actually greater. Perhaps I may refer to my own discussion of "Alcohol and Crime" (American Journal of Sociology, July, 1918) where the more important results of the scientific study of this phase of the subject are examined.

If the good citizen would prevent the return of the saloon and the reappearance of the chief evils from the use of alcohol, let him sternly resist the sinister call for the restoration of the traffic in wine and beer.

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD,

Professor of Political Science and Sociology,
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

A Necessary and Permanent Policy for the United States.

Carleton College,

Northfield, Minn., April 3, 1922.

The events of the last five years have greatly strengthened my opinions in favor of Prohibition as a necessary and permanent policy for our nation.

JOHN H. GRAY,
Department of Economics.

Never a Problem in This Organization Where Half of Workers Are Women and Girls.

H. J. Heinz Company,

Pure Food Products

"57 Varieties"

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In our industry we were never much affected by the matter of intemperance among employees. We have seen statements with respect to some industries, to the effect that following pay days a large number of employees, being a percentage that was material, were absent from work. In our industry many women and girls are employed—approximately one-half of our work force—and so far as our male employees are concerned, absenteeism on account of liquor was always negligible. That was true before Prohibition became effective, so far as our work people are concerned, so we see no real change. Of course we had employees who drank, but it was only in isolated cases that it was carried to the point where it became noticeable.

We do not feel that we have any first hand information that will enable us to make any statement on the subject, apart from our own industry—and as stated, it was never a problem there.

E. D. McCafferty, Assistant Secretary.

Because the Law Is not Enforced and Criminals in High Places Violate the Nation's Law He Has Changed His Views on Prohibition.

Mazyck P. Ravenel, M. D.,

University of Missouri.

Columbia, Mo., March 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Since signing your petition five years ago, I have modified my views on Prohibition but not on temperance.

There have been a number of reasons for this change of opinion. In the first place, the dry people have not acted squarely to the public. In the second place, the enforcement of Prohibition is an expensive farce, and I cannot see any earnest effort or desire on the part of the Administration to enforce the Law honestly. For example, take the case in Boston a short time ago, when a dinner given by the Governor of the State, at which his Prohibition officer was present, was raided and an abundance of liquor found. This resulted not in the punishment of the Governor or his Prohibition officer, but in the discharge by Commissioner Blair at Washington of the assistant enforcement officer.

Lack of enforcement should not of itself condemn the principle, but I have lost faith in the desire of the Administration to even attempt proper enforcement, and in this I see an indictment of human nature. The Democrats were not much better than the present Republican party.

I am convinced that Prohibition as we have it has led to the deaths of thousands of people. Statistics show that in Chicago there were something like 20,000 more Christmas drunks in 1921 than there were in 1920. At Bellevue Hospital in New York, there were something like 200 more cases treated Christmas 1921, than 1920. Wherever I can get figures which seem to approach accuracy, the same story is told. Prohibition has resulted in raising the price of liquor—in depriving honest people who are not drunkards, of what is a pleasure to them and an inherent right. Personally, I would be willing to forego the use of liquor for the rest of my life, but I do object most strenuously to the difficulties in the way of obtaining alcohol for legitimate purposes, and the cost of alcohol for such purposes. I am willing to admit the truth of much which the President says in the statement which you copy, but I do not believe it covers the entire ques-

tion, nor do I believe that entire prohibition is necessary to produce these results. My association in societies and elsewhere is largely with people of the highest type,—educators, professional men, etc. In talking to them I do not find one man in every twenty-five who hesitates to break the Law as it stands whenever it suits his convenience or his purse. The rise in the price of grapes from \$15.00 a ton up to \$135.00 a ton is sufficient evidence of the amount of home brew that is being made, and I know further than this that the swapping recipes for various types of home brew is common. Prohibition has been on trial amongst the Mahometans for a thousand years, and even in view of all the evils of unrestricted liquor traffic, which I freely acknowledge, I believe that we make a better showing than the Mahometans have done with their thousand years of prohibition. I would regret very much to see the saloon and unrestricted use of liquor come back, but concerning Prohibition as we have seen it in the United States, I have a very low opinion,—so that I have changed my attitude, though I have not changed my opinion concerning temperance.

MAZYCK P. RAVENEL, M. D.

Now Thinks Law Was Too Drastic in Beginning, But Believes in Generation or More All Will Be Well.

Johnson & Johnson.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It is true that about five years ago I signed a petition endorsing the Prohibition measure which was later enacted into law.

My ideas in regard to the whole matter have undergone some changes since that time owing largely to what has occurred in the enforcement of Prohibition laws, and what is occurring every day and what seems to me to offer insurmountable difficulties in the enforcement of such laws has occasioned the change in my ideas concerning them.

I think it is a truism that radical reformers in most great reform movements want to reform too quickly and too much. When one stops to consider that the liquor traffic; the saloon; intemperance and all the evils attendant thereto has been the growth of centuries, it does not seem the part of wisdom to try to stop it all in one short space of time.

If the reformers had been content at first to abolish the saloon; stop the manufacture and sale of the high percentage of alcoholic beverages and give to the populace 3½ to 4 per cent beer and possibly 10 to 12 per cent light wines, the measure would not have met with the reaction with which it is meeting and must meet in the future.

The bootleggers are growing immensely wealthy and the Government correspondingly poor. The bootleggers are trafficking in an impure poisonous and diabolical liquor, more harmful to humanity than all that has gone before. Home brew will go on and increase and the Government will get no revenue from it.

The Government should allow light wines and beer and tax the same sufficiently to raise the revenue to pay the expenses of stopping the saloon and the manufacture and sale of all the high percents of alcoholic beverages.

It is unquestionably true that many cases can be pointed out wherein great benefit has resulted from the Prohibition Laws. It is also true that many cases of harm can be shown.

The President has stated that all will be well in another generation. I think he is right, but it will take that much time and probably a great deal more.

I think the reformers should not try to reform the world in such a short period.

J. W. JOHNSON.

**Greatest Advance In Civilization World Ever Experienced,
Marked By Enactment of Prohibition Laws and Their En-
forcement Is Supreme Test of Principles of Our Democracy.**

University of Pittsburgh,
School of Engineering.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am glad to again have the opportunity of expressing my views in favor of Prohibition.

Since signing the petition, I am more firmly convinced than ever that Prohibition is good, and that the enactment of our Prohibition laws marked one of the greatest advances in the civilization that the world has ever experienced.

We may truly say, however, that the enforcement of these laws is the supreme test of the fundamental principles of our democracy.

Our greatest trouble has been with the enforcement of the laws. We have many thousands of officers throughout the country who are sworn to enforce the laws, but only a small percentage of them are true to their oath. In past years, liquor has corrupted politics and thereby seized the law enforcing machinery of practically all cities. So that now we have laws which we expect the violators of these laws to enforce. But although this be true, I believe we are making wonderful progress in building up the enforcing machinery. The grafters and criminals are being found out and placed where they belong and where they can do less harm to society. I am very sorry, however, that all of the penalties are not much more severe.

J. HAMMOND SMITH,
Department of Civil Engineering.

**If the Liquor Arguments Against Prohibition Are Valid, Then
All Laws Against Criminality Should Be Abolished.**

Simon Henry Gage,
Professor Emeritus of Histology and Embryology in
Cornell University,

Ithaca, N. Y., March 26, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Relative to Prohibition, let me say that I feel more firmly convinced every week that the only way to eliminate an evil is to stick to it, and not get discouraged because it is a hard job.

To the argument that the Prohibition Law interferes with the liberty of the individual, it has been over and over again pointed out that any law for the benefit of the community must interfere to a greater or less extent with individual liberty, and that it is sure to be violated by those who are lacking in community instinct.

To the argument that this Prohibition Law cannot be enforced because many in the community feel that it interferes with individual liberty, the answer has been and must ever be that a greater or less number of individuals in every community feel that every law that restrains them from what they wish is not to be obeyed. Hence not one of the "Ten Commandments" is obeyed by every one; and not one of the laws of the State made for the protection and well being of the community but what is repeatedly violated. If then the argument in the case of Prohibition is valid, every law interfering with individual liberty to do whatever a person wishes, regardless of the good of the community, together with the Prohibition Law, should be abolished.

Probably the loudest in condemning Prohibition, the boldest horse thief, and the most skillful safe cracker, would say that this was going too far. They would be willing to give freedom to their particular individuals, but other laws for the protection and benefit of the community and the individual would seem wholesome to most of them.

SIMON H. GAGE.

**It Will Soon Cease to Be "Smart and Clever" to Become
Drunken, Though It Will Take Generation to Eliminate De-
sire for Alcohol.**

The University of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I see no reason to change my attitude toward the liquor traffic as we had it before Prohibition took effect. I feel confident that the benefits of Prohibition have already been profoundly felt in every section of the country. Of course, one could not expect that there would be complete Prohibition immediately. Any one who understood human nature would know that there would be a temporary reaction against Prohibition in which some persons who had not gone to excess before would go to excess now. No great reform can be accomplished without a certain amount of intensification of the evil, but this is only temporary. A small proportion of our people have indulged in liquor more excessively since Prohibition than before it, partly by way of protest and partly by way of indulging in an orgy before the means of doing so are completely taken away from them; but this is a passing phase of a profound modification in our personal and national habits.

Five years from now most of those who indulge heavily in liquor at the present moment will have forgotten about it. It will cease to be smart and clever to become drunken. Already there is apparent a recovery from the first reaction against Prohibition, and people are ceasing to talk about drinking, or to make a display of their ability to secure liquor for consumption.

The rising generation will not know the taste of liquor; they will not see it being consumed in public places; they will not form a taste for it or a habit of indulging in order to conform to group practice, and so they will have no wish for it. But it will take a generation completely to eliminate the desire for alcohol and the practice of ridiculing Prohibition and glorifying alcoholic indulgence. No student of racial psychology believes that Prohibition could take full effect at once. It is meeting with greater success than could reasonably be expected. Most of our people are not thinking about liquor; they have no wish to indulge in it. It is only a small proportion of habits and "smart alecks" who are indulging and prolonging the reaction against Prohibition.

M. V. O'SHEA, Professor of Education.

**Has Faith in Underlying Morality of People of This Country
to Compel Enforcement of Prohibition Laws.**

Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

From my earliest boyhood days, the prohibition of the liquor traffic has been a hope I have cherished, and I am unchanged in the conviction that it is a necessity to any country in order that the largest economic, social, and moral achievements, may be secured.

That such a law would meet with difficulties in enforcement was expected, and the results to date are probably quite as complete as we could have hoped for.

Contending with an appetite that held thousands in captivity, to satisfy which liquor seemed a necessity; with a business furnishing veritable gold mines to thousands who are now fighting as unto death, and the fact that these businesses are largely in the hands of citizens of foreign birth who cannot grasp the ideals of Americans, it is not surprising the Government has met with difficulty in enforcing this Law. The fact that in many places officials are derelict in their duty adds to the difficulty.

That the closing of saloons and the great reduction of intoxicating liquors is producing good results is borne out not only by statistics which tell a very encouraging story, but by

observation and contact with men and families that have been under the direful influence in the past. Many men who were hard drinkers would be most active in fighting a return to the old order.

Some unthinking men who assert their rights are curtailed and who have a private stock, when asked their position on the question of the return of the saloon as the dispenser of intoxicating drinks, are emphatic in their opposition to such a return.

While there are occasional drunken men seen on the streets, I believe this is due not to the prevalence of drinking, but rather to the fact that here and there vile liquors are partaken of in private homes that make men very drunk.

My own opinion is that just as the unsettled state of the public mind caused by the War is gradually returning to normalcy, and the unbalanced conscience and disturbed ideas of men's rights are coming back, so as time goes on the underlying morality of the people of this country will assert itself, and public opinion will make this Law as effective as any other law of the land.

JOHN WALTON.

To Return to the Saloon System Would Be Crime Against People—Drunkenness and Brutality Lessened.

Orr Cotton Mills,

Anderson, S. C., March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Prohibition as compared to the old saloon system unquestionably reduces the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and increases the comforts of the working man's home to such an enormous extent that a return to the saloon system would be a crime against the home and against the moral well being of the people as a whole. Almost, if not quite, to the same extent, the sale of whiskey through a State or County dispensary system, as was tried in South Carolina, will encourage the use of intoxicants and lessen the comforts of the home as would the old saloon system.

Drunkenness, and its accompanying brutality is, under Federal Prohibition, very materially lessened; yet, the law is not respected by men who have always been law abiding and constructive citizens. Penalties for violation of the law are so mild as to amount to only a small license to the "bootlegger," whose business has been very profitable, and whose punishment, when detected in violating the law, has been excessively mild; consequently many have entered into a business that is unlawful, and, at the same time, is patronized by many good people, with the result that respect for law, for law enforcement, and for those who administer the law, has decidedly decreased to the detriment of the people generally. Advocates of the present law claim good citizenship demands that illegal whiskey should not be purchased, and while their theory may be correct the facts are that good citizens, men who are of great value to mankind, do purchase the illegal commodity and resent the infringement of their personal liberty as carried in the present law.

As a teetotaler of more than twenty years standing, and as an official where large numbers of working people are engaged in earning an honest living, I would regard the sale of whiskey through the saloon, or dispensary, as a great calamity, and fully believe the evil effects of such a course would be disastrous to the country. At the same time I question the wisdom of entirely eliminating the sale of all beverages where the beverage does not cause a harmful influence on any considerable number of people. In my opinion the sale of beer by the County when there is not more than three or four per cent of alcohol in the beverage, would increase very little, if any, the drunkenness in the community, and very possibly inebriety would decrease. Certainly the sale of beer being in the hands of the County authorities, with the consequent revenue to the County, would be an ad-

ded incentive to detect the vender of the beverage now being sold which is of such terrible consequence to the drinker, and often to those who come in contact with him. I am inclined to think the sale of beer should be permitted by individuals under drastic regulations, and with a license paid to the County of sufficient importance to deter the seller from violating the law, and make it to his interest to cooperate with the authorities in detecting the "bootlegger" because of the competition afforded by the latter. The number of dispensers should be limited to the County seat, and should in no case be in excess of one dispenser to each five thousand of population of the incorporated city or town which constitutes the County seat. Beer stations should be open only in the daytime, or while the sun is shining.

As I do not drink, perhaps my judgment as to beverages is not good, and yet, being temperate, certainly removes the temptation to appeal to my own personal appetite.

JAS. D. HAMMETT, President & Treasurer.

[The lawless man, rich or poor of high or low degree socially, who violates the law by making or buying alcoholic drinks is a criminal exactly as the "bootlegger" and is guilty of seeking to destroy all honor and virtue and all law.—EDITOR MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

While Women Can Vote the Eighteenth Amendment Is Secure.

Wm. H. Walker,
Consulting Chemist,

Boston, Mass., April 5, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I welcome the opportunity afforded by your recent letter, to heartily endorse my previous action in opposing the liquor traffic before Congress. Notwithstanding the mass of irrelevant and largely fallacious arguments with which the opponents of the 18th Amendment have confused the issue, I am convinced that an analysis of the situation today will show conclusively:—

First, that there is now very much less drunkenness in the streets and public places than formerly. I have closely observed the crowd of men in and leading to the two large railroad stations in Boston, particularly on Saturday nights. The fact cannot be denied, that when formerly, men going home drunk was a most common occurrence, now such a sight is seldom seen.

Second, that a much larger percentage of the wages of laboring men now goes to provide food and better homes for their families, than when liquor could be easily obtained. However much we may hear of "home brew," the fact remains that but a small amount of the weekly pay roll is thus absorbed. Home made liquor is both troublesome and unsatisfactory in the majority of cases, and in my opinion will disappear with this generation.

Third, that a great deal of the opposition to the 18th Amendment and the ridicule of the results thus far attained, is due to a difficultly definable sort of braggadocio on the part of many people. Many consider it "smart" to bewail the destruction of their liberty, (wherein they confuse liberty with license) and recount with apparent pride the success in evading the law. In my opinion this position is artificial and will disappear.

Fourth, that the millions of women who now find their lives made easier and their homes more attractive by the absence of liquor, will forever prevent by their voting strength, a return of the saloon or anything like it. While women can vote the 18th Amendment is secure.

Fifth, that no one who takes the time and trouble to study the economic waste occasioned by the liquor traffic will for a moment be misled by the superficial arguments put forth by the anti-prohibitionists; but rather will be lead to support the Government in an honest enforcement of the law.

WM. H. WALKER.

Experience Under Prohibition Removed All Doubt as to Its Advantages: Some Specific Achievements Which Challenge Attention.

The Commercial Bulletin

Boston, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

When I joined with others a few years ago in advocating National legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States, I felt some doubt as to the wisdom of the course that we favored.

That doubt has been removed by the remarkable results that have been accomplished by National Prohibition.

Nobody claimed that National Prohibition would stop all drunkenness, and many of us would not have believed it possible to accomplish by legislation the splendid gains for sobriety, health and happiness that are manifest today. The only disappointment in National Prohibition has been the disappointment of those who wished to see it become a flat failure.

Americans are a law-abiding people, and the great mass of our people obey the law in regard to intoxicants as well as other laws. If rich men are able to buy and drink intoxicating liquor, they are able also to buy other forms of poison, so that the defiance of the Law by a comparatively small class in the community need not alarm us.

The open saloon has gone, and liquor is no longer served at clubs that formerly dispensed it.

In spite of the worst business conditions in many years, the year 1921 showed surprising gains for sobriety over the days before National Prohibition.

Many figures of reports of the courts and of State institutions support this statement, but we are best convinced by what we see.

In Boston we seldom see a drunken man now, but the most striking gain is seen in the unfortunate men who were formerly victims of the drink habit.

A former schoolmate of mine who was in the down and out class has been sober, self-supporting and self-respecting since the coming of National Prohibition.

A workman whom I have employed was frequently arrested for drunkenness and seldom worked more than three days a week. Since the coming of National Prohibition he has worked steadily, and in less than a year he had an account of over \$600 in the savings bank. In the old days he had no overcoat in the coldest days of winter. Now he is decently and comfortably clothed.

I would gladly go without wine for the rest of my life to allow these men to be happy and useful citizens under National Prohibition. Would you not do as much for a friend or neighbor?

COURTENAY GUILD.

Has Had Marked Effect in Bettering Economic and Moral Situation.

University of Kentucky

Lexington, Ky., March 30, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have not changed my attitude concerning prohibition. I lived in Iowa back in the nineties when Prohibition was first established and I lived in North Dakota in the early days and was in Minnesota when county option law was established and I have, in consequence, seen the earlier violations of these laws with the result that later on they came to be respected.

In this community, Prohibition has had a marked effect in bettering the situation economically and morally.

FRANK L. McVEY,
President.

Temptation to Drink Removed From Pathway of Majority of Young People—Where Would You Want Your Children to Grow Up, Amid Saloons or Free From Them?

The University of Minnesota.

College of Science, Literature, and the Arts.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am as thoroughly convinced of the desirability of Prohibition laws as ever. Drunkenness is very greatly decreased. I very seldom see a drunken man any more and the opportunity and temptation to drink has been removed from the pathway of the great majority of young people.

Twelve years ago a business man said to me, "I am looking for a new location, but I can not think of coming to your city. I have two boys to bring up. I have seen more saloons and more drunkenness in fifteen minutes' ride through your city than I have seen in fifteen years in my home state." The country as a whole is now approximately on the basis of his "home state."

I do not believe that the present selfish propaganda will induce the people to go back to the old economic and moral waste.

J. B. JOHNSON, Dean.

No Nation Can Prosper So Long as Liquor Traffic Is Permitted to Exist.

A. M. Todd Company,

Crystal White—Double Distilled

Essential Oils, Etc.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I was fortunately born of parents who saw the evil suffered by humanity through the use of intoxicating drinks, and their teachings had much to do with influencing my action through life. When I became a young man I had opportunities of enlarging my vision when I realized that the saloon was an enemy to economic prosperity as well as a question of right living and believing that neither good citizenship nor economic prosperity could exist while the saloon continued I joined the Prohibition Party believing at that time that it was the greatest national issue. This was about forty years ago and I continuously worked for complete Prohibition until it became enacted into law. I have no reason now to change my views and still believe that no nation can prosper so long as the liquor traffic is permitted to exist and I intend to do everything I can to maintain the present Prohibition Law which I consider the most important act of legislation in America for the present century.

(Ex-Congressman) A. M. TODD, President.

Should Piracy on High Seas Be Permitted Because It Was Difficult to Suppress?

Mary Antin

Wellesley, Mass., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have to state emphatically that I am as firmly in favor of Prohibition as I was at the time when I signed the petition to Congress some five years ago.

The difficulties that have been encountered in enforcing the Prohibition Law are in my mind no argument whatever in favor of restoration of the liquor traffic. It was very difficult at one time to clear the seas of pirates, and yet that was not taken as an argument in favor of permitting piracy to endure. All the pains of readjustment that this generation may be subjected to will be but a small price to pay for the inestimable blessing of a world that shall have forgotten it was once under the sway of the drink evil.

MARY ANTIN,
Author and Lecturer.

A Thorough Enforcement of the Law Would Bring to Women and Children a Greater Blessing Than Any Other Law We Ever Enacted.

Aermotor Company,
Manufacturers of
Windmills, Engines, Pumps, Water-Supply Goods,
Steel Structures for Electric Transmission Lines.

Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am even more strongly opposed to the liquor traffic than when I expressed my views prior to the ratification of the 18th Amendment. Even the partial trial which Prohibition has had has demonstrated fully that a thorough enforcement of this Law would bring to the women and children of this land a greater blessing than any other law we have ever enacted.

I am unable to understand how any man who has given the subject thorough consideration is willing to jeopardize this blessing to the women and children of our country by a determination to satisfy his own personal desires for alcoholic stimulants.

LEWIS C. WALKER, President.

But There Would Be No Prohibition If Wine and Beer Were Legalized.

Bethlehem, Pa., March 16, 1922.

I think Prohibition is an utter failure unless light wines and beer can be legalized, and the intelligent and better class of people in this country then be persuaded that their duty to uphold the Constitution is greater than their desire for hard liquor.

A. C. DODSON.

Once Thought Law Too Drastic and Favored Beer and Light Wine, an Amazing Admission by One Who Admits the Great Lessening of Drunkenness.

The Presiding Bishop and Council,
Protestant Episcopal Church,

New York, N. Y., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have seen no reason to change my attitude toward the matter of Prohibition since I signed the petition to Congress to which you refer.

It is, however, a most humiliating thing to realize how Prohibition has brought out the inherent lawlessness of the average American. It is a tragic comment upon our democratic institutions that a law enacted by the people should be so largely honored in the breach rather than in the observance. Worse still, to my mind, is the manner in which deliberate infractions of the law are regarded as a matter for jest and half-approval on the part of an otherwise law-abiding community. To have the law of the land thus held up to ridicule and infringement is, to my mind, the worst feature of Prohibition, possibly worse than the liquor traffic itself.

I am convinced that from the economic standpoint, Prohibition has been of infinite value among the so-called laboring classes. There is unquestionably less drunkenness and consequently less crime as a result of Prohibition.

I have, from the beginning, felt that the Law was too drastic; that an exception should be made in favor of beer and light wines; but I am not so sure about this now. I think that if we can get along without hard liquor, we could probably get along without beer and wine, though I confess to a fondness to both in moderation.

WM. C. STUBBS, Ph. D.,
Educational Secretary Dept. of Missions.

A Great Help to Industry and to Men.

Duquesne Steel Foundry Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 16, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

While I am not a believer in Prohibition, particularly in the way it was first saddled on the country, and secondly in the way the administration of the law has been carried out in the past two years; however, there is no question in my mind that it has been a great help to industry as a whole. Very few men are now absent after pay-day, whereas, in the old days we used to count on a fairly large percentage. This money is undoubtedly being spent in a wiser manner than it was in the past, and I believe it will be for the ultimate benefit of the country to have some sort of Prohibition in effect.

D. C. BAKEWELL, President.

Opposed to Liquor Traffic Though Wants Beer, Believing Its Use Will Lessen Appetite for Stronger Drink.

Smith, Kline & French Co.,
Wholesale Druggists.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I speak for myself only.

I am opposed to the liquor traffic to the same extent as when I signed the previous petition to Congress, except in my opinion, it would be wise to permit the manufacture and sale of beer. I have modified my views in this respect for the reason that the use of a moderate stimulant, such as beer, will lessen the appetite for stronger drinks; will lessen the feeling of the loss of personal liberty that consciously and sub-consciously now influences so many people; will encourage a more kindly and generous social feeling in the mass of the population; and finally, in probably reducing the insistent demand for stronger liquors, would lessen the demands upon the consciences and the loyalty of public officials, that are now almost irresistible.

Except among the so-called upper class, it seems to me that undoubtedly Prohibition has inestimably benefited this country. This is evidenced in increased savings, even in spite of unemployment, increased efficiency, and the larger buying of products for amusement and cultivation.

In my opinion drunkenness is uncommon among the mass of population, as it is rare now to see a drunken man or woman on the streets. I would add that personally I have not seen an intoxicated person for a long time.

I venture to suggest that it would be desirable to have a prohibition law that could be made effective, and I repeat what I have already said, that in my opinion this would best be accomplished by the authorization for the manufacture and sale of beer.

HARRY B. FRENCH.

Workmen and Families Freed From Ravages of Drink.

Charles L. Huston,

Coatesville, Pa., March 15, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We had succeeded in closing the retail licensed saloons and places here, and for a time preceding the war-time Prohibition and the Constitutional Amendment we were reaping the benefits gained.

A drunken man on the streets is a very rare sight now, but used to be very common. Our workmen are scarcely, in any way, interfered with in their work and in their family lives by the ravages of drink. The absence of the licensed sale makes it very much easier to discover and eradicate illicit sale of intoxicating liquors.

Appreciating your interest and helpfulness in this most important national matter, I am

CHARLES L. HUSTON.

Opposed to Principle of Prohibition and Prefers "To Be Wrong and a Free Man than to Be Right and Be a Slave"
—On This Basis We Should Have No Laws Against Opium or Cocaine and Other Deadly Drugs.

New Haven, Conn., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Before the passage of the 18th Amendment I was strongly in favor of Prohibition on account of my professional experiences with the deleterious effects of alcohol. I was *not* in favor of Prohibition as a *principle*, in fact I have nothing but contempt for the principle of Prohibition.

I very much doubt whether anyone could again persuade me to sign a petition in favor of *absolute prohibition*. I am just as keenly aware as I ever was of the detrimental effects of strong drink. I am just as much opposed as I ever was to the saloon and the corrupting influences that go with it. I am convinced that Prohibition as at present administered (and it is very badly administered) has accomplished a good deal, but I seriously question whether we may not be paying too high a price for what has been accomplished.

Your quotation from President Harding expresses the beneficial side of Prohibition. There is another side of the question of which I have been acutely aware for some time, the side that was emphasized by Justice Clarke in the public press within the past few months. My personal experiences among my friends and acquaintances, who are mostly professional men and college professors, has led me to the conclusion that Prohibition has had a most disastrous effect on the attitude of many of our most respected citizens toward the Law. I am aware from personal experience that many people regarded as representatives of the best citizenship are daily breaking the Prohibition Law. I know of not one but of a great many instances of home brewing by respectable and heretofore law-abiding citizens. I know a good many people who seldom or never thought of taking a drink before Prohibition who never refuse one now.

Another aspect of the situation is bootlegging and its by-products. Medical men have seen more cases of wood alcohol poisoning since Prohibition than they ever saw before. A great many of the alcoholic drinks now obtainable are vile compounds which produce most disastrous effects on the human economy. Furthermore the excessive prices which are asked and paid for alcoholic drinks have created a situation whereby the rich man can obtain all the alcoholic drinks he desires whereas the poor man is discriminated against. Not that I believe for a minute that the ordinary citizen is unable to obtain alcoholic drinks. My experience in this city, based it is true on hearsay, leads me to believe that there is no difficulty whatever for any citizen, no matter how obscure, to obtain alcoholic drinks if he is willing and able to pay the price.

I think I may frankly and honestly say therefore that I regret having signed the petition in favor of Prohibition.

I think I made two mistakes in signing it. In the first place I now feel that it is a mistake to put ones self on record in favor of a movement unless convinced that the principle underlying the movement is sound. As I stated at the beginning of this letter I have nothing but the utmost contempt for the principle underlying Prohibition. I do not believe that the human race is ever going to progress by means of prohibitive legislation for the regulation of vices (as contrasted with crimes). Progress in matters of this sort must come through education and the development of self control. In the second place I think that I, and probably a great many others who advocated Prohibition, failed to consider the psychological effect of the Law and did not foresee the effects that its passage would produce on the respect for law in general.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize again that I am just as much opposed to the saloon and to the use of strong liquor as

I ever was but I am convinced that the administration of the 18th Amendment, and particularly the concurrent legislation, has been marked by blunders of the worst sort. From the point of view of the physician the administration of the Volstead Act is unsatisfactory in the extreme. So far as I know it is the first example of an attempt to dictate to medical men what they shall prescribe for their patients. My point of view may be all wrong but I am more and more inclined to agree with Huxley that it is better to be wrong and a free man than right and a slave.

GEORGE BLUMER.

Believes in Prohibition, Thinks Volstead Law Too Drastic.

A. C. Bent,

Taunton, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My views on Prohibition have been modified somewhat since the Volstead Law went into effect because I think this measure is too drastic and extreme. Prohibition has been forced on us too suddenly. I think it would have been much better if it had been brought about more gradually giving the dealers and manufacturers an opportunity to dispose of their surplus stocks, giving the Government the additional revenue from such stocks, and giving the consumers an opportunity to taper off gradually in their use of liquors.

I think there is no doubt that there has been some saving of money formerly spent on liquor, as many men have been induced to give it up, but on the other hand, there are some confirmed drunkards who have kept it up and have spent more money for poorer liquor, which was often times rank poison.

Drunkennes is less common than it was, but there is still plenty of it and there always will be since the public is not in sympathy with the law.

I think it would be well to have the Law loosened up a little to allow the use of beer and light wines in a reasonable way and make provision by which old people and invalids who need a certain amount of liquor could obtain it on doctor's certificates under proper supervision.

A. C. BENT.

Better Homes and More Happiness Despite the Violation of Law by People Who Think It "Smart" to Do So.

Clay H. Hollister

Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Replying to your general inquiry with regard to the success of the Prohibition movement in this country, I am glad to give you my views as based on my own observation. I do think that there is much less general drinking than formerly in many families, chiefly those with the modest incomes. The average home is better equipped and cared for and the bills are better paid. There is less unhappiness and distress caused by drunkenness. There is much less crime except for thefts and burglaries than formerly. The trail of war and hard times have left those crimes in a very active condition.

There has been, in my opinion, a great increase in the use of liquor in those homes that can afford it and many young men and women who formerly thought nothing of having liquor around have it now on all possible occasions and think it the smart thing to do. There is very little drinking at the cafes, but there is a lot of secret drinking in automobiles and homes. The evasion of the law seems to add a zest to the use of liquor in many cases. I do not think that the volume of liquor traffic is large or in any sense compares with what it was. I should like to have it possible to obtain light alcoholic drinks to use in the home but I do not think I would vote to abolish the prohibitory amendment.

CLAY H. HOLLISTER.

Contempt for Prohibition Law Subtly and Dangerously Anarchistic.

Samuel Hopkins Adams.

Auburn, N. Y., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

When I signed the original "petition of One Thousand" it was with the expressed reservation that I should always favor as against complete Prohibition, a light wine and beer basis. No note was made of this reservation when the petition was presented.

To your first question, then, I answer "Yes." I am opposed to the liquor traffic to precisely the extent that I was when I signed the petition: that is, I am opposed to the manufacture and use of hard liquor, except for medical purposes, and to the saloon; I am in favor of light wine and beers under strict regulation.

I have made no special study of labor conditions as affected by Prohibition; but my impression is that the economic condition of the laboring man is, on the whole, the better for the Law. However, there are many doubtful and perhaps vitiating factors in this consideration.

Drunkenness in general is not as common now as it was in the days of the open saloon, not by half. Among those who can afford to buy liquor, however, as, for example, the class with which I am thrown into association, it is markedly more common.

The worst feature of the situation is the open contempt for the Law which is everywhere observable, and which, in my opinion, produces a reflex of contempt for all laws, subtly and perilously anarchistic.

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS, Author and Journalist.

Failure to Enforce Law Not an Argument for its Repeal but an Argument for More Efficient Enforcement; but Does Not Believe in Constitutional Amendments.

University, Va., April 5, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

When I signed the petition to Congress, I had no thought of a Constitutional amendment, and I am strongly of the opinion that it was a mistake to secure Prohibition by Constitutional amendment. I think it was more than a mistake. In my judgment, it created a very dangerous precedent for similar legislation. It is not the function of a Constitution to enact measures of this sort. Constitutions should be limited to the functions of government as expressed in the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; the powers and limitations of each department and the safe guarding of fundamental rights to individuals or the States under the operation of this Constitution. It is not a function of a Constitution to impose any specific measure or policy upon a people. What has been done with regard to the liquor traffic may also be done with regard to any other business or custom of the people. It is difficult to secure the adoption of amendments to the Constitution, but once adopted, it is even more difficult to secure their repeal. At the same time, Constitutional amendment may be passed, under exceptional circumstances, in response to a sudden wave of a popular enthusiasm and without due consideration by the electorate. Once crystallized into fundamental law, they cannot be repealed by a large majority of the electorate. A two-thirds vote is necessary in Congress and one-fourth of the States of the Union can prevent a repeal. This is perfectly right in matters involving the fundamental powers of government. It is fundamentally wrong and vicious when it comes to the enactment of legislation by that government. Prohibition leaders have no special right to immunity from having their legislation repealed when a decided majority of the people are in favor of that repeal.

So strongly do I feel on that subject that I would welcome a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment on that ground.

This Amendment should have given Congress the power to enact prohibitory laws, but it should not have it prohibit the sale of intoxicating drink; and, so long as it stands as a section of the Constitution, it invites similar legislation in other matters.

I am still as strongly as ever in favor of National Prohibition itself. I have not changed my views in any way since signing the petition, and am heartily in favor of the strict enforcement of the Law. I recognize the difficulties; but I think that we are now passing through a transition stage and that the Law can and should be enforced more successfully than at present.

With regard to your other questions, I do not think my opinion would be of great value. It is not founded on any comprehensive accurate statistical study of all the facts. I have heard nothing but commendation of "the effect of Prohibition on labor or the saving of the money formerly spent for liquor, and its use in the betterment of homes and the better care for women and children of the men who formerly spent freely for drink."

My own observation leads me to be strongly of the opinion that drunkenness is not as common at the present time as it was under the open saloon and the free liquor traffic. Indeed I think there is no question about this. Whether it is more common under National Prohibition than under State Prohibition or local option, I am not so sure, and think that my means of observation and sources of information do not justify my making a statement on this point. When liquor is obtained from bootleggers, the conditions are, of course, different from those when it is obtained by express from other states in which the sale is licensed. I fear that at the present time the underground nature of the liquor traffic puts liquor into the hands of certain classes of people who would not get it in such large quantities if they had to order it by express; but it seems to me that these are not arguments against Prohibition, but are simply details of enforcement which must be faced and solved.

Finally I do not think that the present difficulties of enforcement or the obvious failures to enforce the Law up to this time constitute any valid argument for the repeal of the Law. They are simply arguments in favor of its more efficient enforcement. If failure should follow the utmost efforts to enforce the Law, I should then be in favor of its repeal.

THEODORE HOUGH,
Professor Physiology, University of Virginia.

Experience Under Prohibition Strengthens Opposition to Liquor Traffic.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic in the same degree that I was when I signed the petition to Congress about five years ago. So far from finding any reason for a change of opinion, it seems to me that the experience under Prohibition should tend to strengthen it.

Having been absent from the United States a considerable part of the time since Prohibition went into effect and residing the rest of the time in Washington, where there are few of the laboring class, I have had little experience on this point, but I have been informed by observers whom I trust, and who are not themselves radical opponents to liquor, that the effect in other places has been excellent.

I think it is a fair question whether the percentage of alcohol permitted in light drinks might not be increased somewhat. As to strongly alcoholic drinks, there seems to me no possible question.

E. D. DURAND,
Economist and Statistician.

Because Criminals Abound Under Prohibition This Banker Is Opposed to It—Is He Opposed to Law Against Murder Because Murder Abounds?

The Seaboard National Bank.

New York, March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I started out as being entirely in favor of Prohibition, but in a short time its workings had so prostituted the best instincts of our people that many of them became criminals, law-breakers, crooks and confidence men, and so far from prohibiting—there never has been so much open drunkenness in our streets as now, and the conditions are still worse in private life! The majority are against it, but it is so surrounded with barriers that the fanatic minority close every effort for justice and fair play.

I am, however, in favor of closing the saloons, and of temperance.

I live in the hope that the Prohibition Law may yet be repealed, or replaced by other regulations than those now existing. This, I believe, would make for the general prosperity of the whole country.

S. G. BAYNE, President.

Commercialization of Intoxicants Matter of Community Concern: Wine and Beer Would Open Door to Stronger Drink.

Louis F. Post.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Permit me to prefix the explanation that I have never favored liquor prohibition as a sumptuary measure. I do not believe that legislation should compel a citizen to eat this or to drink that or to clothe himself with such and such fabrics or not to do so. But I did and still do favor what our Prohibition Laws are doing with unexpected efficiency and wholesome effect—stoppage of the manufacture and public sale of products which serve no good use but debauch the community. If any one wishes to drink whiskey, let him do so. Let him even get drunk, if he at the same time secludes himself. But it does not follow from this that the Government should look placidly on while manufacturers of liquor maintain saloons and corrupt politics. If by the closing down of this kind of industry men who have a right to drink cannot get drinkables, that is their misfortune if they chose to think it a misfortune; they have no right to demand public opportunities for supplying them with intoxicants merely because they have a right to consume them when they can get them.

As to wine and beer, the "harmless" drinks from which I never considered myself bound to refrain while they were openly obtainable, I believe that their commercialization should be prohibited for this reason if for no other, that if the door were ajar for these it would be pushed wide open for the more dangerous ones. To stop commercialization of strong drink, it is necessary to include weak drinks. I stand upon the platform of prohibition of the commercialization of debauching products. While drinking may be a matter of personal freedom, the commercialization of intoxicants is a matter of community, in contradistinction to personal concern.

I therefore answer the first question of your questionnaire with the statement that I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to the full extent that I was when I signed the petition of five years ago. This also answers your second question. As to the third I have had no sufficient experience to justify me in offering testimony, but the information that comes to me casually indicates a highly beneficial effect. Replying to the fourth question, I am sure from general observation, confirmed by the assurances of others, including persons who are not Prohibitionists, that drunkenness—public drunkenness most certainly—is much less common now than it was when the distillery and the brewery interests had their way.

LOUIS F. POST.

A New York Banker's Strong Statement in Behalf of Prohibition's Great Work.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.

New York, N. Y., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Replying to your letter of the 16th inst., it gives me pleasure to have the opportunity to express my views in relation to Prohibition. Indeed, I feel just as strongly on this subject as when signing the petition to Congress referred to.

My observation has been that far-reaching and important benefits have already been derived. Savings institutions have seen a rather rapid increase in the volume of deposits and officers of these institutions have attributed the cause to the safe-guards which have been thrown around men enabling them to save money and better protect and care for their families.

Men who have not been total abstainers are saying that Prohibition has greatly benefited many people, especially those in industrial enterprises. Apparently those who are raising the most objections are the people who take a rather narrow and selfish view instead of giving due and fair consideration to the welfare of all.

I feel sure that a few more years trial of Prohibition will prove conclusively that the real and varied benefits derived by the majority of the people entirely outweigh the objections of those who may feel that their personal rights and privileges have been abridged.

B. H. FANCHER, Vice President.

Operating Managers of Steel Mills Report Great Improvement Among Men and That It Would Be Deplorable to Repeal Eighteenth Amendment.

Weirton Steel Company

Weirton, West Va., April 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Because I was desirous of getting opinions from the managers of our different mills, who are daily in close touch with our working employees, I have not replied earlier to your letter.

The consensus of opinion is that Prohibition has been beneficial to the great majority of the employees in our mills; they have been more regular in their attendance at work; there have been fewer accidents; their health has been better and their financial condition has been much improved. This is the general situation notwithstanding the fact that quite an amount of homemade liquor is consumed, which as a rule is of very bad quality and those that drink it regularly are adversely affected and are very irregular in attendance at their duties in the mill. However, the percentage that indulge in this way is not sufficiently great to overcome the beneficial effect.

It is our hope that proper education, custom and time will further improve the existing condition. The general opinion of our operating managers is that it would be deplorable if the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed.

E. T. WARR, President.

Most Effective Step in Uplift of Human Race Ever Taken by Any Civilized Nation.

Washington and Lee University,

Lexington, Va., March 8, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I take pleasure in stating in brief that I think the 18th Amendment was the longest and most effective step forward in the uplift of the human race ever taken by any civilized nation; that the present reaction against it is only temporary; that it has been productive of incalculable good, and that there is no danger whatever of its repeal or substantial modification.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH, President.

Economic Effect Good, But Uncertain as to Moral Effect.
American Manganese Steel Company.

Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

From my own observation I believe that the economic effect of Prohibition has been good. Of course, it is hard to say what a given condition would be if other conditions had been different, but I do believe that the working man's savings account is larger today than it would have been had Prohibition not been in effect. I also have observed that employees have been more regular in their attendance, though I cannot say how much of this is due to Prohibition and how much due to the fact that jobs have been very much harder to obtain during most of the time that Prohibition has been in effect.

From a moral point of view I am not sure of the effect which Prohibition has had. There seems to be less respect for Federal laws than in the past and certainly during the past year, lawlessness has been much more rampant than it was. This may be due to the fact that some people have, on account of business depression been out of funds, or it may be due to the fact that there has been a general lowering of the respect in which the laws are held because of the fact that the Prohibition Amendment has been violated not only with comparative impunity, but almost in a boastful sort of way.

It rather seems to me that if some way could be found to legalize traffic in beverages of low alcoholic content, it might be a good thing.

S. T. McCALL, Vice-President.

Strongly Favors Prohibition, But Because Criminals—for All Are Criminals Who Break the Law—Violate the Prohibition Law, Is Uncertain as to Its Future.

John L. Wagner, The Pneumelectric Corporation,

Syracuse, N. Y., April 6, 1922.

1. In view of the extent to which the traffic in liquor is being carried at the present time, I am not prepared to draw a definite conclusion as to the wisdom of enforcement of absolute Prohibition, but am very much inclined to believe that a longer period of trial will demonstrate it to be a good thing.

2. Should my views eventually change in regard to this, it now appears that it will be because of the practical impossibility of enforcing such a law or because of the failure of the large majority of the citizens to respect the law.

I have come in contact with some indications where a revulsion toward the use of liquor and development of respect for the law is setting in. The President of one of the leading universities of this country made a statement within the last ten days that drunkenness had disappeared among the students of this University and that the use of liquor by students had practically ceased. This result was brought about by the action of the student body itself and at the present time the use of liquor among the students is considered as a reflection upon the character of the student and any student who uses it is considered as most undesirable.

The faculty is, at this time, especially concerned regarding the influence upon the student body of the attitude which the alumni will take toward this question when they return for the Spring Day exercises. Heretofore, the alumni have transgressed very greatly in connection with the use of intoxicants, and the fear now is that if this is repeated with the next Spring Day exercises, the effect upon the student body will be very undesirable. With this in view the alumni association has been carrying on a campaign of activity for the purpose of making such a demonstration unpopular and there is every indication that this campaign will be successful.

3. There is no question about the good results which

have followed Prohibition with respect to the condition of the laboring man and his family. I have come in contact with this personally in many cases in different parts of the Country. Locally I have come in contact with it in connection with the Syracuse Boy's Club of which I am a Director and Treasurer. The boys that compose the club membership are from the poorest families and there has been a very marked change in their condition both with respect to their appearance and with respect to their general condition of health. They show the effect of better home conditions and I know that this has been brought about by the diversion of the earnings of the head of the family from the corner saloon to the use of the family.

4. I do not see, at the present time, as much drunkenness as I did prior to the enactment of Prohibition and I understand that for a considerable period the number of cases brought before the Police Judge for drunkenness decreased very materially, but the Police Judge has told me, very recently, that the old offender is again appearing and that he is again handling a large number of cases, generally known as the "common drunk". I have talked with a local Police Judge a number of times on this subject and this is the latest information that he has given me.

5. According to my observation and further with respect to the use of liquor under existing conditions, I believe, at the present time, drinking in homes is very much more common than it ever has been before. Many persons, both old and young who never before drank to excess are today doing so and it seems to be the fashion for every family to have at least a little stock on hand. In many cases it amounts to a large stock of all kinds. I am very much inclined to feel that there is great danger in the situation as it exists at the present time especially with respect to the coming generation as most of the drinking is confined to the heavy liquors which generally leads to excess.

I am also very much inclined to feel that if light beverages were permitted without the return of the saloon or public drinking places, the results might be very satisfactory, but I do not believe that sufficient time has elapsed as a trial period for the working of the law as it stands at the present time, to warrant making a positive declaration on this point.

I believe that many of the evils which now appear will gradually disappear, but it is still a question as to whether or not the very objectionable and harmful features which have developed will sufficiently disappear to warrant a continuation of the strict Prohibition law.

Does Not See How Any Man Having Proper Regard for His Country Can Favor Even Light Wines or Beers.

Canton Cotton Mills

Canton, Ga., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic. The amount of drinking now among our people is not to be compared with the years before the enactment of the Prohibition Law. To modify our present Law so as to make it more difficult of enforcement would be a great mistake, and to repeal would be a National calamity. If we make any change, let's strengthen it.

I endorse most heartily President Harding's statement as to the effect of the Prohibition Law on the lives of our laboring people, and repeat in substance with emphasis his statement, that with these facts facing us I do not see how any man having proper regard for the best interest of his country could conscientiously vote to bring liquor back, or vote to license the sale of light wines and beer, which would in the end in actual results be the same thing.

R. T. JONES, President.

Some Think It "Smart" To Violate Laws of the Land.
Yarnall-Waring Co..

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I still hold the views which I held about five years ago when I expressed myself to you in opposition to the liquor traffic. All of the statistics that I have been able to see concerning criminal records, clearly show the tremendous value of Prohibition to our country.

It is true that we are experiencing difficulty in the enforcement of the new Law, but this comes because of the unfortunate attitude of the minority which seems to feel that it is smart to violate the laws of the land. To meet this situation, the process of education will have to be continued further.

Will this situation not be helped by the gradually reduced stock of liquor, and the fearless expression of those who realize the economic and moral injury of the liquor traffic?

As far as our own industry is concerned, we are indeed convinced that the doing away with the liquor traffic has been a help in reducing the labor turn over, which in itself is a financial gain, both to the worker and the employer.

We hope that you will continue your effort on behalf of this national reform.

D. R. YARNALL.

Against Liquor Traffic as Formerly Conducted; Thinks Prohibition Good Thing But Does Not Object to Wine and Beer and Censures Method of Regulation.

Boston, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am opposed to the liquor traffic as it was conducted before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. The public drinking of high-powered stimulants was nothing but an evil. The saloon was in all respects a menace to the public welfare. I had no objection and still have no objection to the use of light wines and of beer as beverages in reasonable conditions. As long as God permits fermentation it seems to me that temperance and not "tee-totalism" is a right-enough canon for such as find those beverages according with St. Paul's advice to Timothy: "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

I think the Governmental action regarding pure alcohol is decidedly unjustifiable. It interferes with what should be an enormously valuable public utility and tends to make people use a dangerous poison in its stead—namely wood alcohol. I can't imagine a person drinking pure alcohol if he could get a little elderberry, currant or grape wine. On the other hand there ought to be an alcohol-engine in every well-furnished house, to run any number of ordinary operations. Pure Alcohol can be made of so much otherwise waste material and at such low cost that it seems ridiculous to restrict its use by a factitious price and practical Prohibition.

Indeed the whole question of Prohibition as at present treated seems to be autocratic, hypocritical, absurd and futile.

I have no doubt that in some localities absolute Prohibition has been beneficial, just as it was in small country towns and isolated districts in Maine before National Prohibition went into the Constitution. I was brought up in Maine and never even saw whisky until after I had been in College a year or two. My two grandfathers were teetotalers. My grandfather Fletcher inherited a very lucrative liquor-business in connection with a "general store." His first act was to empty all the strong liquors into the Kennebec River. My Grandfather Wigglesworth Dole took a similar stand even before the Washingtonian Movement. My mother disapproved of cider! I myself have always been strictly temperate, but I find a little light wine beneficial to my health, though I never crave it. But I can see no reason why if wealthy men, who laid in a stock of expensive wines and other liquors for their

home-consumption, can indulge themselves, there should not be some way whereby laboring men should not have their light beer or ale. It is certainly not a crime to like it, as long as it is made in accordance with the laws of Nature. There is said to be alcohol in bread. It is not cumulative in its effects as is the case with morphine or cocaine the use of which is properly regulated. Still I can not help recognizing the danger of overindulgence and it is no great deprivation to me personally to be without it. Even when it was legal I have never been in the habit of serving it on my table. Undoubtedly men who formerly spent their earnings freely in saloons are better off than they were formerly. One would be blind not to see that Prohibition has done great good, just as it did in Russia when the Emperor Nicolas gave up the State Monopoly of vodka-selling and by a stroke of the pen made the country dry. But vodka was a high-powered brandy or whisky and the drinking habits of the peasantry were most demoralizing. It is an exceedingly mixed question.

My impression is that there has been a considerable increase in drinking in wealthy homes. It is a natural tendency for men to crave what is forbidden them. Many men of former sobriety laid in large stocks of intoxicants and now drink to excess, especially when they live in city apartments where the "wine-cellar" is a closet right at hand. Poor men can not do this and it makes them despise the law. I notice that a large part of the automobile accidents are due to drunken drivers.

I come to the conclusion, therefore, that Prohibition is impossible to make complete, that it is unfair and tends to make all law less sacred and that some other method of regulation should have been devised. I believe that the Eighteenth Amendment will ultimately be taken out of the Constitution and that some better method will be devised to confer the undoubted benefit of Temperance on the people and to obviate the serious faults of any sumptuary law.

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

More Opposed to Liquor Traffic Than Ever.

Ralph W. Harbison,

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

If I had it to do over again, I would certainly count it a privilege to add my name again to the petition which I signed some time ago, addressed to Congress, urging this body to take immediate action in the Prohibition Amendment.

If it is possible I am more opposed to the liquor traffic today than I was at the time this petition was sent to Congress. It has been my observation that since Prohibition went into effect there has been a very decided decrease in drunkenness and abject poverty caused by the former wide consumption of liquor. There seems to be little doubt that the effect on the families of laboring men has been decidedly advantageous. It is a matter of record on the part of practically all savings banks that savings accounts of wage earners have increased greatly, both in numbers and amounts.

It is possible, at least according to my observation, that among a certain class of the well-to-do, there has been little decrease in drinking, but I am convinced that this will probably be a matter of limited duration. It is, I suppose, unreasonable to expect a complete elimination of the consumption of liquor by all classes at once.

The hopeful thing in the situation is that the coming generation will probably see very little of the use of liquor as we have known it in the past years and that the people generally will soon begin to forget their desire for it as it becomes scarcer.

It is to be hoped that the Government may be supported in its purpose to eradicate as soon as possible all illegal traffic in this trade.

RALPH W. HARBISON.

Observation and Experience Have Demonstrated Inestimable Benefit of Prohibition.

Jas. E. Rankin,

Henderson, Ky., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have to advise that about five years ago I expressed through a petition to Congress the opinion that I believed the time had come for the Federal Government to take steps looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transportation of alcoholic liquors, excepting only the medical, medicinal and industrial needs.

I have not changed my opinion on this subject as my observation and experience has demonstrated the inestimable benefit to society resulting from the present Prohibition laws, as evidenced by better working results in plants where labor is employed, the better household conditions in the laborers family, the lessened volume of crime traceable to intemperance, the decrease in number of arrests for drunkenness resulting in some sections to the absolute closing of jails and other places of detention, the handling of the weekly payroll by the wife and mother, the removal of the father's former bad habits on the minds of his children and those of his neighbor.

I am not unmindful of the shameful development of the bootlegger and the smuggling and warehouse thefts and other violations of the law which fill the daily press, but notwithstanding these conditions, feel that great headway has been made and persistence will steadily increase the good results. I only regret that the penalties for violation of the laws have not been severe enough to reduce the violations to the minimum, and the effort given a wider scope of application so as to include clubs and private entertainments where liquor is used, and thereby remove the just criticism that the leisure class is favored and the "poor devil" is made the goat.

The mistake made was in the Government not taking over the stock of whiskey, wine and beer in the distilleries, breweries and warehouses, paying for same and then destroying it, retaining only—in Government warehouses—that required for the exemptions mentioned, and severely penalize further manufacture. The way to prohibit is to prohibit.

If such action lost us some of the wine and beer-drinking emigrants, let them go, the increased value of the sober, law-abiding element remaining would amply compensate for their loss.

I am not a crank but merely expressing my opinion upon what I consider, viewed from a fairly disinterested standpoint, an unnecessary, vile and injurious habit which disturbs where it does not disqualify business acumen and application and which wrecks the happiness of the family.

JAMES E. RANKIN.

How the Women Favor the Prohibition Law.

L. M. Bowers & Co.,
Manufacturers

"National and International" Patent Cast Steel Anchors.
Binghamton, N. Y., March 21, 1922

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The past year I have had more freedom from active business matters, than for fifty years and have given a lot of time in interviews with all classes of men, in the Clubs, Fraternities, Churches and among working men with whom I have talked, including some grumblers who want beer and sour wine, that the Italians are accustomed to. For most part, there is not very strong opposition, even among the latter, only when gathered in the old saloon loafing places and under the influence of the fellows running them, and the bootleggers sneaking around to slip a bottle into their pockets at \$5.00 to \$10.00 a pint.

The greatest obstacle in enforcement, are certain lawyers retained by bootleggers, who actually arrange with receivers

and distributors and doubtless with friendly policemen and politicians, to shut their eyes, and let the auto drivers sneak in and out of the cities having such an arrangement. Some home-made whiskey is made miles from police headquarters and back in the wilds but these are being routed out and the business will end after awhile.

A very high class "Mother Superior" having a large school and hundreds of parents of Austria Hungary importation has told me that Prohibition had been the greatest blessing to that class, of anything that had come to them in this country. We have a summer home on a high hill above this school and the Nuns who teach there, have been welcome to come up for a few hours recreation Sunday afternoon, and this welcome has made a very cordial acquaintance between us and the "Superior". I know of no stronger endorsement than has been given by this intelligent woman, having a large population of former beer and wine drinkers living about the school and church. I asked her how the "Father" felt about the dry law. She replied that he would not have the Law done away with under any circumstances.

In an enterprise in which I was at the head, employing thousands of miners and laborers, the managers took a straw vote in 1921, among the women only and in one precinct they cast 186 votes and 183 were for "Dry". In other precincts, they voted more than 95 per cent for the continuation of Prohibition.

The enormous profit from bootlegging, has and is the power that will have to be broken to pieces. It is reported that three or four lawyers in a certain city of some 75,000 have made a quarter of million during 1921, in scheming for a liquor concern in Pennsylvania.

L. N. BOWERS.

Ninety Per Cent of People Have Placed "Liquor" in Mad Dog Class—Christian Citizenship, Business and Science Have Hung Liquor Traffic High as Haman and Now After Law Breaking Accomplish.

Miami Bank and Trust Co.,

Miami, Fla., March 30, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I find, upon investigation, that 90 per cent of our people have at last placed "Liquor" IN THE MAD DOG CLASS. You know what that means. Yes, I am personally opposed to the return of the liquor traffic.

The only thing that hinders "LABOR" from being the greatest beneficiary of Prohibition is that "LABOR" has never learned the lesson of FRUGALITY. Their savings from former barroom traffic has given fully 75 per cent of them the chance to—"Own a Home", but "Thrift" is not appreciated. Prohibition has done its part well—you know that.

Since Prohibition came the pay envelope has gone to the wives and children of men who heretofore threw it on the counter of the flannel-mouth liquorite.

As to drunkenness—I travel a great deal throughout the Southern States, and I can safely say that I have not seen two drunken men where at least fifty before Prohibition, disgraced our thoroughfares. If the courts would only stop licensing the bootlegger by the punishment of only a fine, and add to his penalty the "rock pile" service, Prohibition officers would then have very little to do. Inadequate punishment is a great hindrance to law enforcement. It is a poor policy to swap public morals for public money.

No, I do not expect the return of the saloon, for liquor traffic has been hung by a rope made out of three strands: Christian Citizenship, Business and Science.

[My address after April 10, will be Bank of West End, Atlanta, Ga.]

WILLIAM S. WITAM.

[Mr. Witham has been the organizer of 150 banks all in successful operation.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

**Kentucky Has Been Bettered by Prohibition—A Typical Case
From Drunkenness to Soberness of Which Many Thou-
sands Are in Evidence Throughout the Land.**

Stoll Oil Refining Co.,

Louisville, Ky., April 6, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

There is positively nothing in the situation that has induced me to change my views as to the desirability of Prohibition for America. Living as I do in a city and State that has perhaps had more to do with the manufacture and sale of liquor than any other State, I would add that Prohibition was good for Kentucky. Even from a business standpoint, I think the enthusiasm and impetus for business has been increased rather than diminished.

That it has been of decided advantage to the laboring classes must be clear to all observers. I could give concrete instances of what Prohibition has meant for men who had through weakness formed alcoholic habits. May I just mention one as an instance of many.

The company, of which I am the head, had in its employ a very capable man holding a position of responsibility owing to the nature of our business. We were compelled very reluctantly to dismiss him after many trials and continued promises to discontinue the use of liquor as a habit, and he was out of our employ for about two years. After Prohibition became effective in this city and our country, he returned to us as the continued temptation had been removed, has been sober and attentive to his business and his family, and only recently approached us asking that he might be helped in the purchase of a home which we agreed to help him in.

I have recently returned from a few days visit in New York City, and of course, while there observed the continuous discussion in the newspapers against Prohibition, but I believe that that does not represent the views of the majority of the people, and we can understand that many hotel keepers and saloon keepers are anxious for the return of liquor. These people consider the question simply from the standpoint of revenue and have no regard for social welfare. Notwithstanding the activity of the bootlegger, I believe the American people are satisfied that Prohibition is a good thing, and want it to stay.

C. C. STOLL,

Under Prohibition Balance for Good Outweighs Evil.

Department of the Interior,
Saint Elizabeths Hospital,

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still as much in favor of the Prohibition movement as I ever have been. The evil effects which have resulted from such activities as bootlegging are things that I presume might have been expected when it was realized that the minority who were opposed to Prohibition was such a large minority. I, nevertheless, cannot feel but that already the balance is in favor of the good results rather than of the evil.

A great many of the evil results which are laid at the door of Prohibition do not properly belong there, but are manifestations of the times, of that general let-down in morale which was produced as an after effect of the war, and these evil results will be out-grown when the present generation, so many of whom were personally antagonistic to such a measure, shall have passed away. I had some doubts at the time, and I still have doubts, as to whether such a radical way as Prohibition was the wise way to bring about best results, but whether it was or not, now that it is an accomplished fact, I believe in sticking to it.

WM. A. WETZ, M. D., Superintendent.

**Harm Done by Liquor Traffic Today Nothing to Compare
With What It Formerly Was—The Bootlegger a Criminal.**

NOVO ENGINE CO.,

Lansing, Mich., March 30, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am just as strongly opposed to the liquor traffic today as I was when I signed the petition to Congress against it. There is no question in my mind but what the consumption of liquor among the average working men, has been greatly reduced and so far as my personal experience is concerned, trouble from this source has been practically eliminated and we believe our men are in better financial condition than ever before, even taking into consideration the irregularity in their employment for the last year.

In cities the size of Lansing, liquor drinking is very little in evidence as compared with conditions before Prohibition. While every case of bootlegging is given prominence in the public press, the hundreds and thousands of men that are leading sober lives, who did not lead them in the days of the open saloon, are not taken into consideration. The bootlegger is a criminal and as such is played up by the newspapers as any other criminal is, and while there is no combating the fact that a great deal of liquor is sold and consumed, we believe the harm done today by the liquor traffic has been tremendously decreased over the harm it was doing before the Prohibition of liquor.

CLARENCE E. BRIGENT,
Vice President and Gen'l. Manager.

**A Great Decrease in Alcoholic Patients and in Alcoholic
Admissions to Hospitals for Insane.**

State Psychopathic Hospital
University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have found no reason to change my beliefs in the desirability of Prohibition. Those who are interested in the care and treatment of mental disorders have uniformly found a marked decrease of disorders due to alcohol during the last few years. To my personal knowledge, wards formerly used for the care of alcoholic patients are now used for other purposes. There has been a great falling off in the admission of alcoholic mental disorders to the hospitals for the insane in this country. This fact alone is strong evidence of the benefits brought about by Prohibition. I have had little opportunity for observing the social and economic aspects of the question.

I do not believe that drunkenness is as common at the present time as formerly. One hears more about drinking, but this aspect of the question is kept before the public as prominently as possible by the opponents of Prohibition. I think without doubt one hears rather more frequently than formerly of instances of serious poisoning from bad liquor, but compared with the tremendous decrease in alcoholic disorders throughout the country these instances are unimportant.

ALBERT M. BARETT, M. D.,
Director, State Psychopathic Hospital,
University of Michigan.
President, American Psychiatric Association.

Strict Prohibition Good for Country.

Hope Webbing Company

Providence, R. I., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We firmly believe that strict prohibition of the liquor traffic would be a grand good thing for the country.

C. A. HORTON, General Manager.

Believes in Prohibition but Favors Beer and Wine.

Power Plant Engineering,

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I still believe that the commercial manufacture and sale of strong liquors should be suppressed. I believe that the results, both as a matter of economics and workmen's wages, and in the better application of such wages to success in life as well as the increase in money, has justified the amendment to the Constitution.

As for the Volstead Act and the method by which it is now enforced, I think there are many who, like myself, had no idea as to the extreme interpretation which would be put on the Amendment. I do not believe that the interfering with people in their own homes is warranted and I feel that the course that has been pursued has resulted in a considerable increase in the interest of drinking among those who want to do it because it is forbidden, like the small boy who steals apples, not because they care particularly about the liquor.

Certainly it ought to seem that anyone going about the cities would feel that there is much less general drunkenness than the period of the open saloon. Of course, we all know that liquor can be obtained by those who are determined to have it without any great difficulty at the present time but the menace of the saloon going out to advertise itself as selling liquor is not present. I believe that much of the nonsense in regard to the procuring and using of liquor would be done away with by such an amendment to the Volstead Act as would permit the manufacture of beer and light wines under Government supervision to be sold in the original package and delivered to the consumer in his own home. I do not believe that selling over the bar should be permitted, either in saloons or restaurants, but if a man chooses to keep such liquors in his home and uses them there, I believe it is within his rights.

ARTHUR L. RICE, Treasurer.

Attorney General of Tennessee Says Exclusion of Liquor and Intoxicating Beverages by Law Has Been of Great Advantages to All Classes.

State of Tennessee

Office of the Attorney General

Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have seen nothing to change my views with respect to the question of Prohibition since I signed the petition to Congress.

It has been my observation and I am dealing with the question constantly, that the exclusion of liquor and all intoxicating beverages by law has been a very great advantage to the laboring classes, as well as the manufacturing class.

It has stabilized the work of the manufacturers by giving them more dependable employees. It has given to the families of the employees the money which hitherto was spent for these intoxicants by such of them as had formed the habit. The more difficult it is made for people to procure and use intoxicants the better the moral tone in the community has been.

While, of course, there is a great deal of what is termed bootlegging, and while there is more or less drinking and drunkenness, yet the prevalence of whiskey drinking, as well as drunkenness, is not as flagrant as it was before the passage of these laws. We will have a period of a few years of trouble and strife, but I confidently look for the time to come when the use of it will be reduced to a minimum.

FRANK M. THOMPSON,
Attorney General.**Bootlegging and Rumrunning Last Stronghold of an Expiring Industry.**State College of Agriculture,
and Mechanic Arts

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My attitude towards the prohibition question has not changed in the least. I am sorry that there is still any of this abominable stuff available for distribution and purchase throughout the United States.

I should like to see the bootlegging and rumrunning wiped out immediately. It constitutes the last stronghold of an expiring industry. The sooner we can be rid of this menace to society the better off we will be.

I am opposed to any change in the present Prohibition Laws save for the purpose of strengthening them and making their enforcement more perfect and complete. I am absolutely opposed, therefore, to any action being taken which will tend to weaken the present legislation relating to Prohibition. On the other hand, I am positively in favor of fostering a public sentiment and putting such force and energy behind it as will insure the absolute elimination of the rum traffic in the United States at the earliest practicable date.

I have been associated with young men for the past 28 years, and I make this plea in their interest and on their behalf. The present generation is beset with pitfalls on every hand because of the arrogance of the rumrunner and the lax enforcement of the Prohibition laws in many localities.

ANDREW M. SOULE, President.

The Liquor Traffic Struggling to Live But Will Surely Die: Great Prosperity Has Followed Prohibition in Auburn.

The National Bank of Auburn,

Auburn, N. Y., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am very pleased to reply to your questionnaire in regard to the working in this vicinity of the 18th Amendment. In replying to your questions by number, I would say:

1st. I am still just as heartily opposed to the liquor traffic as I ever have been, believing thoroughly that it has always been a great detriment to public morals and public business.

2nd. I have not changed my views at all since signing the paper to which you refer.

3rd. I have been very much interested in watching the effect of the 18th Amendment on the business life of this community. There were some sixty odd saloons in Auburn which were put out of business. We were told that Auburn would suffer a great commercial disaster because of this. That grass would begin to grow in our streets, etc. Every store which was put out of business has been occupied by some legitimate commercial enterprise, with the exception of a few which are selling soft drinks. Not only this, but rents in the business portion of our city have advanced very rapidly, and owners of the stores formerly used for saloons are getting much more income from these places than ever before, notwithstanding the hard commercial times which we have all passed through during the past year. Notwithstanding a large amount of unemployment in our city, our bank deposits in Auburn have not suffered, and the savings deposits have steadily increased.

4th. While there has been and still is much violation of the Prohibition Law in this vicinity, drunkenness has been very largely reduced, and I believe is getting less, steadily, and will continue to decrease as time goes by. It was to be expected that a business so lucrative and so firmly entrenched would not die without a struggle. We are witnessing the struggle, but the business is surely going to die.

F. E. SWIRT, President.

This Country Will Take No Backward Step But Will Enforce the Law.

United States Railroad Labor Board,
Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I herewith return the questionnaire which you sent me in your letter of the 16th inst., having made answers to each question.

There are a few people of weak resolution who seem to be discouraged because the Prohibition Law has proven somewhat difficult of enforcement. As for my part, I am unable to see anything disheartening in the present situation to the genuine prohibitionist. The moral laxness which followed the War has been no less manifest in connection with the enforcement of other laws than it has in relation to the enforcement of the Law against intoxicating liquor. This general condition will gradually pass away and the enforcement of the Prohibition Law and all other laws will become correspondingly easier. The folks who are just now making a noise like they thought this country would take a backward step in the matter of liquor legislation, are really wasting their time and effort. There will be no backward step. When the people have become thoroughly disgusted with the non-enforcement of the law and with the half-hearted public officials who are largely responsible for it, there will come a vigorous and effective law enforcement movement that will put an end to the present situation and will completely hush all advocacy for the emasculatation of the Law.

BEN W. HOOPER.

The answers to the questions are:

1. Still positively opposed to it.
2. Nothing has occurred to change my views.
3. My observation is that labor has benefitted from prohibition in all the particulars mentioned in your question.
4. No.

BEN W. HOOPER.

Ex-Governor of Tennessee and Member
U. S. Railroad Labor Board, Chicago, Ill.

To Allow Sale of Wine and Beer Would Open Way for Return of Saloon.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
University Extension

March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I strongly favored Prohibition in the first instance because of my belief that the saloon was a dangerous element in our social and political life. I am confident if any weakness in the enforcing of the Prohibition Amendment were shown, in the way for example of allowing wine and beer to be sold, we would have a return of the saloon at once.

It is true that there has been a wide violation of the Law in certain large cities of the United States. Nevertheless, I am confident that throughout the country tremendous progress has been made in interfering with the unfortunate use of alcohol and that homes are maintained, women and children are cared for in a way of which we had no conception before the passing of the Prohibition Amendment. I do not believe that drunkenness is as prevalent at the present time as when we had the open saloon and non-restricted liquor traffic.

I am also convinced that those who are interested in the sale of intoxicating liquor have carried on the most extraordinary propaganda this country has ever known and that in many instances the views of people in regard to the observance of the Law have been influenced by this propaganda.

JAMES C. ROBERT.

As Time Goes on Benefits Will Become More Marked.

Harvard Medical School,
Boston, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am as much opposed to the organized traffic in alcoholic liquor as I was when I signed the petition to Congress. It seems to me that the full effects of our present huge experiment will not be felt until a generation has passed and that we should not be disturbed by failures at present. Already the effects are sufficiently marked to show the importance of the move we have made and it is my conviction that as time goes on the benefits will become more marked.

W. B. CANNON, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

No More "Blue Mondays" With Demoralization and Loss of Production.

January and Wood Company,
Maysville Cotton Mills,
Maysville, Ky., March 11, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The effects of Prohibition on the operation of our factory have been of a very marked character. Before the coming of Prohibition it was always "blue Monday," with its demoralization and loss of production. Now we see no difference between Monday and any other day.

Before the coming of Prohibition we had a saloon within a block of our factory, mainly supported by our employees—now several new groceries in this same neighborhood.

The boys are growing up without forming the habit of strong drink.

This propaganda that more liquor is now being consumed than formerly, is, to use a slang expression, "all bunk."

R. A. COCHRAN, Treasurer.

Permanence of Movement Contingent on Degree of Public Education as to Benefit of Prohibition and on Necessity of Respect for Law.

Brown Durrell Co.
Importers and Manufacturers
Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs & Furnishings
Boston, Mass., March 31, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I regret to say that since your previous letter was written five years ago, Mr. Thos. B. Fitzpatrick has died. I am his son and as your questionnaire has interested me considerably, I am taking the liberty of replying to it.

In the first place, I think one must admit that no radical change like Prohibition can be expected to be a complete success from the start; evasion and transgression of the Law especially at the outset, were predicted. The ultimate triumph of the idea however, seems now more firmly established than ever.

There can be no doubt of the very considerable improvement in the social and economic status of men, women and children, who were formerly adversely effected by the evil of alcoholism, since Prohibition went into effect. If there were no other evidences, the numerous empty jails and bulging savings banks would alone furnish eloquent proof.

I should say that there is not 25% as much drunkenness in this territory now as existed prior to Prohibition. The permanence of the movement, it seems to me, is largely contingent on the extension and degree of public education in this and in related matters. The public generally need to feel, not only the benefits of Prohibition, but also the benefit and the necessity of respect for the Law of the land.

F. G. FITZPATRICK,
Director.

People Consuming Only Fraction of Liquor They Formerly Did—Opposed to Any Change of Volstead Bill

Baker Manufacturing Co.,
Windmills—Pumps—Cylinders—Gasoline Engines—
Pump Jacks—Tanks and Feed Grinders.

Evansville, Wis., March 23, 1922.

I am opposed to amending the Volstead Law in such a manner that 2 per cent alcohol in liquor would be defined as unintoxicating, when as a matter of fact it is intoxicating. If we want liquor back again, the thing to do is to amend the Constitution. It is my judgment that the people are consuming only a fraction of the liquor they were before the country went dry.

I know personally a number of men, who were neglecting their families and working poorly before Prohibition, who are now industrious and taking good care of their families. I believe many men have ceased to drink because of Prohibition, and that those who are trying to drink are spending, on the whole, less for liquor than they did before, and that the excessive high price of liquor cuts their consumption to a very small amount.

I believe that the people are able to bear the extremely high taxes of today much better than they would if they were to go back to consuming liquor at the old rate.

J. S. BAKER, President.

A United States Judge's Views on Liquor Traffic.

United States Court,
Eastern District of New York,

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1922.

I do not know whether it would be considered advisable or proper for me to make any extended statement with respect to the liquor traffic, inasmuch as I endeavor to apply the so-called Volstead Law, according to its language and interpretation, without regard to my own personal feelings or opinions, and I do not care to exploit those opinions outside of my regular duties.

But in view of the provision in the Volstead Law (Section 3) "all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented", I feel that it is proper for me to make the following answers:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic and have changed my views in no way since the enactment of the Volstead Law.

I have had considerable experience in connection with cases arising under the Law, and also in hearing the comment of people of every station in life, and I think there is no question that Prohibition has had a good effect upon labor, has caused the saving of much money which formerly was spent in saloons and for liquor, and that the wives and children of the men who formerly spent money for drink, have in most instances benefited from the effects of Prohibition.

While the number of hospital cases from the effects of various kinds of drugs or poisons dispensed as liquor has increased over the number of such cases prior to Prohibition, and while the serious effect of such drugs and poisons is more harmful than was the effect of ordinary liquor, I think there is no question that the total number of cases from drunkenness is much less, but that now a much higher percentage results in the necessity for hospital treatment. This should not be attributed to the Prohibition Law, but rather to the attitude on the part of a certain portion of the public in some localities, and to lax enforcement, which must be viewed from an entirely different standpoint than whether Prohibition laws, if properly enforced or capable of enforcement, are beneficial in themselves. Drunkenness is far less prevalent than previously, but the few public cases of drunkenness receive much greater attention and advertising than formerly.

I do not feel that I should discuss the question generally, but I have endeavored to answer the questions which you ask, as I have no personal reason to avoid the expression of my opinion with respect to them.

THOMAS J. CHATFIELD
U. S. Judge.

Nation Must Not Go Backward by Turning in the Slightest Toward a Laxity in Prohibition or Its Enforcement.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company,
Treasury Department,

Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1922.

My convictions with respect to Prohibition are even stronger than when I joined in the petition to Congress some five years ago. I sincerely hope nothing will come about to go backward in the step our Nation has taken toward the prohibition of alcoholic liquors.

It is greatly to be regretted that with the coming of Prohibition enforcement there has come a chain of tragedies resulting from the illicit use of such liquors but this can obviously be seen to be almost wholly that of the habitual users of strong drink and nothing that will lead the young and coming generations to its increase; on the other hand as the saloons and central places for drinking are gone the school for its propagation is shattered and the habit forming process reduced.

Doubtless many well intentioned people feel that rights have been taken from them that should not have been, but the justification for such traffic and practice resulting therefrom is so unfounded that surely our American people can only benefit from Prohibition, and on the other hand can but decline and lose a wonderful opportunity by returning even the slightest towards a laxity with respect to Prohibition and its enforcement.

J. P. REEVES.
Treasurer.

Fewer Accidents Under Prohibition in Mining and Great Improvement in Conditions.

D. H. Campbell,
Mining Engineer,

Iron River, Mich., March 20, 1922.

I am still as much opposed to the liquor traffic as ever. I did not expect the millennium when the Eighteenth Amendment took effect. The results have been as good as I expected and I believe conditions will improve.

In regard to the effect of Prohibition on labor, at our mines for the first nine months after the State of Michigan went dry, the number of days of absence from work due to accidents fell off 68 per cent. This seemed so startling to me that I made an inquiry in a large organization near by and their results were practically the same, showing beyond question, that the men were going underground in the mines in far better condition to take care of themselves.

Drunkenness, so far as I have observed, is not as common as before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. My observation has been that where conditions are at their worst, the local authorities are doing far less than they should to enforce this law.

My conclusions are that conditions are very much better under Prohibition than they were under the open saloon and that if the Prohibition laws were as well enforced as other laws, conditions would be much improved.

D. H. CAMPBELL.

To the Point.

R. B. Shaw, Dean of Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

1. Yes.

Liquor Traffic Continues to Show Itself Consistent Law Breaker.

Fitchburg Steam Engine Co.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 15, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am as bitterly opposed to the liquor traffic as ever. It has shown itself consistently a law breaker in every conceivable way, and has not changed its tactics at the present time.

I have been studying this question for the last forty-five years, and have noticed only a great advantage coming from the Constitutional Amendment and the Volstead Act with the assistance of the amendment recently made.

My own experience is a very much less visibility of drunkenness, a much safer city for women to be out in in the evening and while there is a great deal of drunkenness and many arrests, it is true that these are more carefully picked than they were formerly, and also that there are not nearly as many as the papers would induce us to suppose. Comparison of arrests at the present time with arrests before the Prohibition Act went into effect show conclusively a tremendous advantage under present conditions.

As chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and consequently getting a more or less comprehensive view of the whole country, I can say that we are more than satisfied with the results so far of the Law, it being much better enforced in some of the larger cities than we deemed possible, and our expectation has been that it would take fifteen to twenty years to show the absolutely prohibitive effects which we believe will come from it.

F. FOSDICK, President.

Congress Will Not Yield to the Cry for Beer, and Wines, Says Senator Capper.

United States Senate,

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am stronger than ever for Prohibition. I think the Law is measuring up to the expectations of its friends. There are violations of the liquor law, of course, just as there are violations of other criminal statutes. But conditions are showing, and will continue to show improvement. Guided by my experience and observations in Kansas, I am confident that there is not even the slightest possibility that this nation will ever return to the saloon.

We enforce the prohibitory law in Kansas and there is not the slightest disposition to repeal it. Prohibition has been the Law of Kansas for forty years. So to the people of that state Prohibition is not an experiment; it is a tried, established and successful institution. Our people have observed its operation first hand for nearly half a century and today I believe it is entirely conservative to say that fully 95 per cent of them look upon the prohibitory law as one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the state by legislative enactment.

I am aware there is quite a strong demand for a light wine and beer amendment, but in my opinion there is no probability that Congress will make this change. The people will soon become accustomed to the new order of things. They will find that the wiping out of the liquor business is a wonderful help in making the people of this country happier and more prosperous. I predict that in five years the sentiment of the entire country will be overwhelmingly in favor of Prohibition and the people will not for a moment think of abandoning the prohibition principle.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senator.

Great Amount of Good Accomplished; Liquor Becoming More Difficult and Dangerous to Secure.

The Goulds Manufacturing Co.,

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We quite agree with you that a great amount of good has already been accomplished through Prohibition. While it has been apparently impossible to strictly enforce the laws, the securing of liquor is becoming more and more difficult and dangerous.

We believe that a large volume of savings deposits in this community as well as practically every other community in the United States, at a time when industrial workers are on short time and many out of employment, is indicative of the disposition on the part of these men to save money which was formerly spent for liquor, etc.

It will undoubtedly take some time to secure enforcement of the law because of the present attitude toward the Prohibition question of quite a large body of our citizens who otherwise are law abiding.

H. S. FREDENBURGH, Secretary.

Opposed to Any Relaxing of Standard Which Has Been Established: Less Intoxication and Better Homes Than Ever Before.

Harvard University.

Division of History, Government, and Economics.

Cambridge, Mass., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am much interested in your attempt to ascertain the present opinion of the one thousand Americans who signed the Prohibition petition in 1917. I am very glad for one to inform you that I hold now the same opinion as then on the subject of Prohibition. Now as then I believe the elimination of the curse of the liquor traffic to be of the utmost importance both on economic and moral grounds. It is evident what all Prohibitionists foresaw in advance that the problem of enforcement would be serious. No doubt with further experience it will be possible to improve existing enforcement legislation, but until existing laws have received a thorough trial I should be opposed to any relaxing of the standard which has been established.

I have made no special study of the effect of Prohibition on the laborer in the saving of money formerly spent on liquor, but so far as my observation goes it has improved the conditions of home life. Particularly the conditions of life for women and children in homes where the money was formerly spent for drink. In this part of the country drunkenness is less frequent than before Prohibition and crimes resulting from intoxication have greatly diminished. Local tradesmen tell me that business in food and clothing and many of the less expensive luxuries has been better than ever before and collection of accounts due more certain.

A. N. HOLCOMBE.

Wonderful Gain All Around.

Frank O. Wells,

Weldon Hotel,

Greenfield, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

As far as my observation goes, in the smaller towns and cities Prohibition has worked out splendidly.

There is much less drunkenness, people are working more steadily, and there is a wonderful gain all around. In the larger cities where the laws are not obeyed so close, its hard work to get anything of this sort put over, but I feel its a good move and should be followed up.

F. O. WELLS.

**Coming Generations Will Know Little about Whiskey
Except from History.**

The Carborundum Company,
Manufacturers of
Abrasive and Refractory Materials.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In reference to your letter relative to the practical results of Prohibition, we can speak with reference to the effect noticed among our own employees only.

Men used to carry liquor into the factory but do not now. It was a daily occurrence to have one or more employees report for work under the influence of liquor, now it is very infrequent. As a result of the above we experience fewer accidents and a better grade of work.

We used to discharge men for bringing liquor into the plant and coming to work under its influence, but the number disregarding rules did not seem to decrease until Prohibition became a law. From then until now the number has gradually decreased as indicated.

We attribute these results to two causes.

First—A more careful selection of men.

Second—Young men are not learning to use liquor as formerly, thus leaving unfilled the ranks of the old drinkers.

We believe Prohibition is a good thing. We want to see it remain the law of the land. We deplore the fact that there is "bootlegging" but believe such traffic will gradually disappear and that the oncoming generations will know but little about liquor and its influence except from history.

W. E. GUACK, Superintendent Service Department.

**Better Class of Citizens in Favor of More Stringency in
Prohibition Enforcement.**

University of Tennessee,
College of Engineering,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I do not believe that public sentiment would for a moment tolerate the open saloon, in this part of the country. I am confident that if a law were passed allowing the free sale of beer and wine, the contrast with present conditions would be so marked that a demand would be overwhelming, to have the law repealed, and to eliminate the saloon.

There is no comparison between the public drunkenness of the days before Prohibition, and that at the present time. This is naturally a moonshine district, but so far as I have heard, the sentiment of the better class of citizens is in favor of more stringency rather than in favor of relaxing the enforcement of the Prohibition laws.

CHAS. A. PERKINS, Ph. D.,
Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Labor Conditions Much Improved Since Prohibition.

University of Michigan,
College of Engineering,
Ann Arbor, Mich., March 25, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My feeling in the matter is essentially the same as it was two years ago. I think every one regrets that the Prohibition laws have been somewhat ineffective, but my personal opinion is that this is a matter which will continually improve with time.

My experience in manufacturing is that labor conditions have been very much improved since Prohibition came into effect. The factory which I am connected with produces just as much on Monday as on Wednesday, which was far from being the condition in former years.

BENJ. F. BAILEY, Ph. D.,
Professor Dept. Electrical Engineering.

**Sale of Alcoholic Liquors Should Be Prohibited; Violators
Always Found of Any Legislative Enactment.**

Union College,
Schenectady, N. Y., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have always felt and feel now, very strongly that the sale of alcoholic liquors should be prohibited, just as we prohibit by law the sale of other harmful things. I am not certain that it would be safe to make any exception in the operation of a prohibitory law as far as alcoholic liquors are concerned; but if it were safe to make such exception, I think I would favor excepting malt beers of a very small alcoholic content; by very small I mean not more than two per cent. If, in order to secure the result of preventing the sale of liquors of high alcoholic content, it is necessary to prevent also the sale of liquors of small alcoholic content, then I am decidedly in favor of a complete Prohibition. Doubtless in a few years we shall have learned how to enforce the law to the satisfaction of the vast majority of our citizens. While we are learning how to accomplish this end, we must exercise the greatest patience along with our watchfulness. There will probably always be violations of any legislative enactment. We must expect that. But we also have the right to expect that obedience to our laws will become more widespread as time passes. In the enforcement of this or any law, we must encourage with hearty support all to whom enforcement is entrusted, removing from office all untrustworthy officers as soon as they are found. I believe that in a very few years the great majority of our citizens will congratulate themselves that the United States has prohibited in its fundamental law the sale of harmful, intoxicating liquors.

EDWARD ELLERY, Dean of the Faculty.

**People Are Better Financially, Have More Home Comforts,
and Less Domestic Trouble. Will We Develop a Tolerance
for the Law Violator as for the Tax Dodger.**

The State Agricultural College,
Fort Collins, Colo., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are more in favor of Prohibition, if that be possible, than we were when the National Prohibition Act went into effect.

While we are experiencing many difficulties in the enforcement of the measure and see the development of some peculiar reactions in the attitude of the public toward the Prohibition Act, the results of Prohibition are altogether positive in our opinion, and as far as we can learn the people do not want to go back to the open saloon.

We had experience in State Prohibition in Colorado before the National Prohibition Act went into effect, but the latter did away with a number of our difficulties, namely, the importation of liquor from surrounding non-prohibition territory. It brought a new difficulty in the illicit still and illicit liquor traffic, but both of these difficulties are gradually being overcome, and I am convinced that people are better off financially, that they pay their bills more promptly, they have more comforts for the home, less domestic trouble, the women and children are happier and better cared for than was ever possible under the open saloon regime; while drunkenness has become the exception, a drunken man on the street excites comment and the pertinent query why the officers of the law are not doing their duty.

One of the peculiar developments of the Act at present is the satisfaction that some people seem to get in making their own liquor or in having some in stock for their friends, which leads us to wonder whether we are going to develop the same tolerance for the individual who violates the Prohibition laws as we have developed for the tax dodger.

CHAS. A. LOBY, President.

Prohibition an Overwhelming Success and Has Moved Our Whole Conception of National Morals and Conscience to a Higher Plane.

The Keystone Driller Co.,
Beaver Falls, Pa., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Our opinion of the 18th Amendment has changed, materially. When the Law went into effect we had some doubts as to the possibility of the practical enforcement of the Law. Now we have none.

Again, at that time we *thought* the benefit of the Amendment would be incalculable.—now we *know* it. In our own factories, in three states, it has absolutely eliminated alcoholism as a procuring cause of accidents, penury and strikes.

We do not believe there is an industrial manager between the oceans, who looks at this question with the eyes of a patriot, who has a regard for the life and limbs of his employes, and who has observed the actual effects of the law upon society, business, industry and public morals, who does not know just what we know.

It would be a monumental crime of which the United States is incapable as well as an irreparable calamity to return to the rule of alcohol. To our mind, speaking as manufacturers, (and therefore employers) this whole question is absolutely as undebatable as would be the question of a return to slavery.

Prohibition was, in a sense, our principal gain from the Great War; "and it is worth our present National debt twice over. Among other things it has moved our whole conception of National morals and conscience up to a level never heretofore attained by any other nation, and has cleared the way for permanent industrial prosperity as nothing else could have done.

R. M. DOWNIE, Secretary and Manager.
(A Manufacturer for 40 Years.)

Not Only A Blessing to World From Moral Standpoint, but to All Business in View of One of South's Business Leaders.

Bristol, Tenn., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Referring to the petition, which I signed some five years ago for our Congress calling attention to the great evil of the licensed liquor traffic, I am very glad to report that we made no mistake in urging the Eighteenth Amendment, so far as my observation is concerned. I am sure it is a great blessing to our industries that work many laborers.

This is my experience as a manufacturer, and information which I receive from other manufacturers; even those who were opposed to the Amendment say that it has been a great benefit in their business.

I know there is a great effort on the part of some of the liquor men in our large cities to encourage the violation of this Law and make it as difficult as possible to enforce same. I am glad to say in this section it is gradually growing more favorable to the enforcement of the Law.

I wish to say in justice to the former dealers of liquor in Bristol, they are making good, law-abiding citizens, some of them are conducting some of our leading business houses, and are favorably regarded by our people generally. Several of them have joined our leading Churches. I don't know of any instance in which they have encouraged violation of the Law. [Note:—Would that all liquor dealers would follow their good example. *Editor Manufacturers Record.*]

Our whole country is due you a debt of gratitude for the courageous stand that you took on this great moral question, which is not only a blessing to the world from a moral standpoint, but a great blessing in the industries, which you represent very largely. Long may you live as a righteous and industrial leader of our country.

A. D. REYNOLDS.

Next to Lying and Stealing Nothing So Destroys Dependability as Drunkenness.

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to the same extent that I was when I signed the petition to Congress. It was the most conspicuous form of waste to be found anywhere in the life of the American people. The waste of money, however, was not the serious phase of the question; it was the waste of man power that counted. The money formerly spent on drink is spent for other things, and the loss to the liquor business is therefore fully made up by the gain in other lines of business.

We cannot maintain a high state of civilization without a great deal of interdependence. There can be no great amount of interdependence where there is no dependability. Next to lying and stealing, nothing so destroys dependability as drunkenness. Anything, therefore, which increases drunkenness fixes a lower limit to the possibilities of civilization. Anything that decreases drunkenness raises that limit and makes it possible for us to be more civilized than we could otherwise become.

My impression is that drunkenness is much less common than it was before Prohibition came in. This impression is supported by such statistics as are available.

T. N. CARVER,
Department of Economics.

Beyond the Shadow of a Doubt Prohibition Has Done Good.

Ferris Institute,
Big Rapids, Michigan, April 4, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic. I have fought the liquor traffic for fifty years and I am not inclined to cease. I have not changed my views.

Beyond the shadow of a doubt Prohibition has done much for labor and the betterment of laborers' homes, but the benefits of Prohibition are not entirely a part of the life of the laboring man; other homes have been more attractive than ever before.

Drunkenness is not so common as it was with the open saloon. I am hoping, however, that the Government will use sensible and wholesome methods for enforcing Prohibition and more particularly for encouraging that form of life which would lessen even the inclination to use intoxicating liquors.

W. N. FRANKS,
Former Governor of Michigan.

Passage of Eighteenth Amendment Marked Beginning of New Era in American History.

The Johns Hopkins University,
School of Hygiene and Public Health,
Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and believe that the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment was a step in the right direction; that Prohibition is working insofar as the great majority of our population is concerned notwithstanding the great publicity which is given to violations brought about by the demand for liquor by a small number of people who can afford to pay exorbitant prices. I feel confident that the enterprise of destroying the liquor traffic will ultimately be successful, and that the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment marks the beginning of a new era in American history.

H. V. MCCOLLUM,
Professor Chemical Hygiene.

Noticeable Improvement in Habits of Workmen in Various Plants of This Company Despite Lack of Adequate Enforcement of Law.

Irish-Belt Company.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Our various plants report a noticeable improvement in the habits of workmen, particularly those of foreign birth, since the adoption of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. From the standpoint of plant administration, therefore, I can speak most favorably of the change, but I am not so certain how the failure to properly enforce the Law is affecting both our native and foreign born citizens.

Chicago is notoriously lax in law enforcement, and it is easy, not only to get illicit liquor, but to make it for home consumption. A large part of the increase in crime in the Chicago district seems to have its origin in bootlegging. There is, in consequence, a growing sentiment among thinking men, that the enforcement of the Prohibition Act will prove unsuccessful, and that the failure to enforce it opens up a rich field of revenue for crooked and lawless citizens.

With a large percentage of foreign born citizens, I doubt very much whether public sentiment in Chicago is overwhelmingly for law enforcement, and if this is the case, I despair of achieving in this district at least, the full economic and moral benefits which the prohibition of manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is supposed to effect.

CHARLES PILZ, President.

No Greater Evidence of Intelligence of American People Ever Given Than the Adoption of Prohibition.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still just as much opposed to the liquor traffic as I have ever been. In my judgment, nothing has occurred in the history of our nation, since the framing of the Constitution, that reflects more credit upon and gives greater evidence of the intelligence of the great American people than the passage and ratification of this measure. I cannot see how any conscientious man could be influenced to vote for its repeal.

No one could foresee just what would be the early accomplishments of the Prohibition Law but all thinking people must have anticipated the strenuous fight that is being made upon it by its opponents.

I sincerely hope that there may be a concerted and effective drive made to counteract the efforts that are being made to have this Law repealed. While, in some respects, it may be inadequate, this is no reason why it should be repealed. My firm belief is that the inadequacy is not so much in the Law but rather in its enforcement.

It is my opinion that a wonderful amount of good has already been accomplished; that the laboring classes have been materially benefitted and that their families have been better provided for and made much happier. The curtailment of the use of liquor that has resulted from the enforcement, inadequate as it has been, has, to me demonstrated the increased good that can be accomplished, and if the onslaughts of the opponents to create public opinion against this Law can be checkmated for just a few years and the enforcement become gradually more pronounced, the beneficial results will become so apparent that I feel sure support will take the place of opposition.

Hoping that the same spirit that actuated those who were influential in having the Prohibition Amendment made to our glorious Constitution may prevail with increased force among those who are influential in creating and maintaining public opinion in favor of its enforcement, I am,

HERBERT J. GRANT, President.

In Another Generation Liquor Will Have Disappeared from Our Politics and Our Memories.

University of Missouri.

Department of Experimental Psychology.

Columbia, Mo., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I do not see how among people who place the welfare of humanity above an accidentally acquired habit of some individuals there can be any difference of opinion concerning alcohol prohibition. That some people drink as much as before Prohibition, no matter how much or how little that statement may be true, is not a relevant argument in the face of the general social betterment. We might as well argue for the abolishment of all police forces on the basis of the statement that some people still commit crimes. I believe that those who, living in the large cities, have the relatively few cases of extreme vice so near them, lose thereby the ability to see the condition of the whole country as it actually is. In another generation those drunkards who are attracted by the cellars of the metropolitan cities and by the smuggling possible in our ports, will virtually have died out and it will be true what President Harding has said that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories.

MAX F. MEYER, Ph. D.

Hopes Prohibition Will Justify Itself.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.,

Ingersoll Watches

New York, N. Y., April 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Answering yours of the 16th is very difficult for me, especially as I am not inclined to accept second hand opinions or take things for granted, or assume that my viewpoint is necessarily a safe one. The fact is from such personal observation as I have made, Prohibition seems to have stimulated a disposition to drink, obtain drink, distil drink under cover, etc., as I notice much more of all these activities especially amongst the young people than formerly.

I understand, on the other hand, that the results among the so-called common people, workers and others, have been favorable, and to this I have heard the criticism that Prohibition has worked undemocratically.

Perhaps what I notice is a passing phase—I hope so, and that Prohibition will justify itself in the long run.

Again, although I signed the original petition, it was against a very large measure of adherence to the personal liberty belief, and a belief that people are not made moral and good by statute law.

I appreciate that this answer is not the sort you are looking for, and that it expresses a large measure of confusion on a very important subject.

CHAS. H. INGERSOLL.

Good Results in Massachusetts Despite No Local Enforcement Law.

Richard C. Cabot, M. D.

Boston, Mass., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Assuredly I do favor Prohibition as strongly as I ever did, and I am certain that its good results are manifest in Massachusetts, despite the fact that we have as yet no local enforcement law.

The foolish rich probably drink as much as before Prohibition, or more. The ordinary man certainly drinks less and from the economic, medical and penological standpoint, gains are still very clear, though not quite as great in 1921 as in 1920.

RICHARD C. CABOT.

Our Children's Children Will Wonder That We Ever Tolerated the Liquor Traffic.

The D. M. BARE Paper Company.

Bearings Springs, Pa., March 17, 1922

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am absolutely opposed to the liquor traffic and was ever before so. It is Evil and only Evil. I have been pretty actively opposed to the saloon for more than forty years. I remember some fifteen or more years ago in conversation with the president of our County Anti-Saloon League, I remarked that while I did not expect to live to see Prohibition to be the law of our country (I was then probably seventy years old) I believed it was coming and eventually it would pass. He replied, "Oh, you will live to see it." I probably doubted it then, but I am very happy to know that I have lived to see the last saloon in this great country of ours outlawed.

Our town with a present population of 2500 has not had a licensed saloon for forty years, hence the change here is not so great as in towns where there were saloons, but from general information I believe there has been an improvement everywhere, but that has depended much on the loyalty or disloyalty of the enforcement officers. I believe that service is being radically improved at this time and will continue.

Yes, Prohibition is a great blessing to this country, and our children's children, fifty years hence, will probably wonder why their ancestors ever allowed such an iniquity as the saloon to exist in this fair land of ours.

D. M. BARE.

Prohibition Effective Despite Difficulties of Mismanagement.

Carnegie Institution of Washington,

Department of Genetics,

Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have no reason for changing my views in regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. I do, however, feel keenly that this Prohibition has brought out disgraceful mismanagement. This is experienced by me as director of a biological institution in my attempts to get alcohol for the ordinary preservation of material and for the ordinary chemical operations. In one case our application was not filled for over a year. In visiting the office of the Prohibition Director in New York City I have been greatly impressed by the resemblance of most of the applicants who crowded the rooms and halls to the type of the saloon keeper. From my experience I conclude that the Law has not been sufficiently enforced. Certainly we get numerous rumors of extensive graft in connection with the work of attempted enforcement. The only change then in my views would be that the liquor traffic should be prohibited if it is possible to secure an efficient, honest government. Otherwise I should think it better to return to regulated traffic.

That Prohibition has been, despite all difficulties, somewhat effective is shown by the marked decrease in the number of alcoholics in institutions for the insane, the inebriate asylums and the emergency hospitals, like Bellevue, New York. I am in first hand contact with the Kings Park State Hospital, near here, and there was a marked reduction in the number of alcoholics in the first year or two of Prohibition but, I understand, the numbers are now mounting again. I do not know about the effect of Prohibition in the saving of money and the betterment of homes, as I have no first hand means of securing data on this topic.

It seems to me drunkenness is less common at the present time than before Prohibition. However, as I live in a rural community I do not have much chance for observation and comparison. I was in a roadhouse last Sunday and noted that the men stood in two ranks in front of the small bar. They may have, however, been drinking lemonade, I did not

ascertain. One phenomenon which has followed Prohibition may not be due to it but is quite noticeable about here, namely, the marked development of roadhouses in rural communities. The workmen that I come in contact with state that there is little difficulty now in getting liquor. I can not help having a good deal of sympathy for that I would not myself wish to "stand for it" the statement that a friend of mine makes that the administration of the Prohibition Law in the United States is the blackest spot upon our national escutcheon.

CHAS. B. DAVENPORT, Director.

Prohibition Is Proving A Blessing to All Classes—Miraculous Change for Better Seen in Slum Sections of Cities and Towns—Abolition of Liquor Traffic Most Important Forward Step in Our Government.

Wm. Goodell Frost,

Berea, Ky., April 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am very glad that you are pursuing the campaign for a better America, in so energetic and able a manner.

Let me assure you that I feel that the abolition of the liquor traffic is by far the most important forward step taken in our generation.

The immediate results for good are much greater than I expected. It seems little short of a miracle to pass through the slums of our great cities and the little pockets of misery in smaller towns and see the evident change for the better; and it is no less marvelous to note the decided change of public sentiment even in those places where the liquor traffic seemed most strongly entrenched. Not a few individuals of my acquaintance who were formerly connected in some indirect way with the liquor business, having inherited shares in distilleries or owning buildings which were rented for liquor uses, are heartily glad to be rid of the whole miserable business.

There is of course opposition to the enforcement of the new Law, but it is much less than I anticipated. The majority of drinking men have simply stopped drinking, found other pleasures and are heartily glad of the change. The opposition so far as my personal knowledge extends is from a few of the weaker and more reckless members of society and this of the more aristocratic and pretentious who hold themselves as too good to be controlled by any law, and besides this there is a subtle political opposition on the part of those who have used the liquor traffic and the drinking habits of their fellow citizens as a means for controlling elections.

My own home is in a region most infested by moonshiners and they have had a pretty free swing but they are steadily coming under control. By and large, and more and more, Prohibition is proving a blessing to all classes of our fellow citizens.

WM. GOODSELL FROST,

President Berea College.

Benefit, Says an Alabama Iron Company's Vice President.

The Alabama Company

Birmingham, Ala., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Inasmuch as the State of Alabama has virtually been dry ever since the organization of The Alabama Company, we have been without the menace of the saloon at our mines, and are not in position to form a very accurate comparative idea as to the difference between conditions at present and those in effect before the Prohibition laws were passed in this state. However, there is no doubt in my mind but that, from an economic standpoint entirely, Prohibition has been of great benefit to all employers of labor.

H. W. CURTIS, Vice-President.

If Habit of Moderate Drinking Makes Men Break Law, Then Even Moderate Drinking Should Be Abolished.

Palo Alto, Cal., March 25, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have seen no reason for changing my opinion as to the desirability of Prohibition in the United States.

I am well aware that the Prohibition Law is not being satisfactorily enforced, and that there is a great amount of lawlessness among men whom we have heretofore regarded as legal citizens, but in so far as this fact becomes an argument it seems to me altogether in favor of Prohibition.

If the habit of moderate drinking will make a man so regardless of the will of the majority in a republic, then it is essential to the perpetuation of republican institutions that even moderate drinking shall be abolished.

I am not discouraged as to the ultimate enforcement of the Law. The irreconcilables are losing in numbers and influence all the time. The supply of standard alcoholic beverages is becoming more meager all the time, and one must be very dependent upon alcoholic stimulation to remain long a patron of the commercial bootlegger.

FERNANDO SANFORD.

Professor (Emeritus) Stanford University.

From Open Saloons to Dispensary, State Prohibition and National Prohibition With Improvement in Each Step.

Mailson Braided Cord Company,

Athens, Ga., March 16, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In our city we have tried the open saloon and the dispensary. There was less drunkenness under the sale of liquor through the dispensary than when we had the open saloon.

We next had State Prohibition and found still further decrease in the use of liquor.

Prohibition as at present is evidently better than either the saloon or the dispensary as many women and children are provided with some of the comforts of life from the saving of money formerly spent for whiskey.

While there is room for considerable improvement in the enforcement of the law, we believe that there is better enforcement than a few months since.

We are convinced that many of the young men will never form the drink habit, and this will mean that we will have scarcely any drunkenness in the not far distant future. If Prohibition accomplishes nothing other than to save our young men from drink, it is certainly a great blessing.

J. H. MAPP, Secretary & Manager.

Slaves of Habit and Home Wreckers Still Willing to Wreck Laws.

The Land and Loan Co., (Inc.),

Red Bank, N. J., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am more opposed to the liquor traffic as I see its slaves of habit and home wreckers still willing to become wreckers of laws and Constitutional authority for selfish gratification and greed.

There is great satisfaction in the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment has resulted in thousands more of happy homes and a better day for women and children, as shown by the increased attendance in our schools and the higher standard of living enjoyed by them.

Drunkenness will decrease still faster as the laws are enforced and this generation of drinkers pass on to the moonshiners' and bootleggers' reward.

NEWTON DORSEY,
President and Treasurer.

Breaking the Prohibition Law Is Becoming Unprofitable and Disreputable.

C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc.

Rugs and Carpets.

"Amber Mills"

Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I emphatically approve of the most rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Laws.

The enforcement of the Prohibition Law in Philadelphia, even though partially applied, has nevertheless been very marked in its benefit to its working people during a period of continued business depression that would ordinarily have brought great distress.

There is no doubt in our minds that the ability of the working people to sustain themselves during the extended depression, such as we have had the last 18 months, is very largely due to prohibitory laws.

C. W. MASLAND.

The answer of Mr. Masland to our questions is as follows:

1. Our opposition is more pronounced than before, as we have seen the great advantage to the whole community from the merely partial enforcement applied in our State.
2. We have had a close-up study of the effect on labor, as we are large employers and have been able to observe the ability of the workmen to sustain their homes during the serious depression just passing, and we have not heard of any public soup kitchens being open either.
3. Drunkenness is decidedly uncommon. We have one man in our employ who occasionally comes under the influence of liquor, where we previously had fifty.
4. In our observation, breaking of the Prohibition laws is becoming unprofitable and disreputable.

Families Better Cared for and Workmen Have More Saving Deposits.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that I was when I signed the petition to Congress. Much good has already been done by Prohibition, though as yet only partially enforced. We are rid of the open saloon with streams of young men going into it. There is less drunkenness and less drinking than formerly. More working men have deposits in savings banks. Families are better cared for.

Bootleggers and their allies of course make trouble, as was to be expected. You cannot even by law, banish liquor entirely from millions of people who have been accustomed to use it. Many of them will get it if they can; but more will not get it and the result is going to be good finally, and Prohibition, backed by the Constitution, will prohibit.

CYRUS NORTROP,
(Ex-President University Minnesota).

Former Governor Dorsey Finds Less Drunkenness in Georgia.

Law Offices of

Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman

Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic and to the same extent as when I signed the petition to Congress. My views have undergone no change. Much of the money formerly spent for whiskey is now being devoted to the support and education of families and the improvement of home conditions. Drunkenness is by no means as common at the present time as under the open saloon and free liquor traffic program.

HUGH M. DORSEY.

No Longer Necessary to Maintain Wards in Hospitals for Treatment of Alcoholic Victims.

E. E. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In spite of the difficulty of enforcing the Law against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the enforcement of the Act.

Its opponents are lost in their vociferations against the failure to enforce the Law and in the assertion that more drinking is being done, but, only those who do not wish to see are convinced by these statements.

No longer, is it necessary to maintain wards in hospitals for the treatment of the victims of alcohol and those who walk the streets are impressed with the infrequency of drunken men. The situation would render them particularly noticeable were they frequent.

What is needed is continued education so that the young may feel that in indulgence they are not only imperiling their future health and comfort but are placing themselves outside the pale of respectability.

I do not believe there is anything like the suffering under present conditions there would be were the saloons open as before the passage of the 18th Amendment.

E. E. MONTGOMERY.

"Time" Works for, Not Against Temperance.

University of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

President Harding (as quoted by you) expresses, quite fully, the benefits of Prohibition. Undoubtedly all college and university people bear the same testimony. Certainly,—so far as I can observe,—the President's words are true.

It occurs to me that possibly there is a field of activity not quite fully worked,—the activity directed against the low comedy which provokes the "vacant laugh" against sobriety. The joke is an American estate,—but intemperance is no joke.

Were press and pulpit and "after dinner" men,—instructors and talkers generally to substitute some other form of joke than at the expense of sobriety,—people of "sense, sobriety and substance" might ultimately even answer a sneer.

But "Time" works for, not against, temperance.

FRANCIS N. THORPE.

Sober Thought of Country Believes in Prohibition.

University of Michigan,

President's Office,

Ann Arbor, April 4, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My answer to your letter of March 16 must be regarded as a personal one and not connected with the official position which I now occupy as President of the University of Michigan.

As an individual and as a citizen I claim the privilege in spite of my position of having judgment upon public issues of the day. I am, therefore, glad to say to you that I still hold the same views in regard to Prohibition that I did when I signed the petition that went to Congress. The recent agitation of the subject has in no way changed my reasons for thinking as I did at that time. I am convinced that the economic issue lies at the basis of this question and that the second sober thought of our country believes in the support of Prohibition. It seems quite apparent to me, from my observation, that drunkenness is not as common now as it was prior to the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

M. L. BURTON.

Sees Greater Transformation Than Thought Possible.

The University of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My support of Prohibition is stronger now than when I signed the petition for it five years ago. The country has been dried up more completely than I had supposed would be possible within two years after the adoption of the Amendment. The transformation of customs and the modification of habits in a beneficent way are even more marked than I had anticipated. We hear a great deal about drinking at the present time but I understand perfectly that this is mostly propaganda and my own observation convinces me that the amount of drinking and drunkenness is greatly reduced unless it be in a few of our largest cities.

I expect a more extensive transformation from Prohibition within the next thirty years than formerly I considered possible.

E. A. ROSS, Department of Economics.

Discipline With 1800 Students Better Than With 600 Before Prohibition. If Country Keeps Improving, in Ten Years All Will Favor Prohibition.

West Virginia University.

Morgantown, W. Va., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am glad to say that in no way at all has my opinion in regard to Prohibition changed except to become stronger. The benefits of Prohibition are seen on every side and with 1900 students under my paternal care I find that the discipline now with that number is not nearly so difficult as it was six years ago with 600. If we keep on for the next ten or fifteen years at the rate we are going now in this country there will be, I think, no advocates of the other side.

FRANK B. THOTTER, President.

Prohibition Good in Morals and Sound in Political Science.

Oberlin College.

Department of Political Science.

Oberlin, Ohio, March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Although Prohibition was enacted, in part at least, as a war measure to conserve the energies of the people by preventing the waste of a non-productive and destructive industry, I see no reason for not continuing its enforcement, at least until there is more positive evidence of its impracticability than we have had up to the present time.

In fact, aside from its demoralizing effects upon the individual and society, there never was a time when the elimination of all non-productive and wasteful industries was more urgent than at present. When millions are starving for want of grain it should require no lengthy argument to convince men that to manufacture that grain into a product that destroys life and happiness is a violation of one of the most elementary principles of humanity and civilization. While there is also a great moral principle involved in this issue, I speak not as a moralist but as a student of political science. Moreover, while I do not accept many of the current theories of social control—I think on the whole we are controlled too much—there is a legitimate field for government control and that field covers all agencies or forces which tend to limit human capacity or to promote economic waste. Here government and law should step in and interfere to the end that the individual may develop in a society freed from all useless and vicious impediments to human progress. This, I maintain, is not only good morals but sound political science.

KARL F. GENSER,

Professor of Political Science.

Strict Enforcement of Prohibition Law Needed.

Title Guaranty and Trust Company.
Capital and Surplus \$15,000,000.

New York, March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I desire to say that I am still in favor of the strict enforcement of the Prohibition Law and that while there seems to be great resistance to it and otherwise respectable people of prominence are vehemently opposing it, I believe with President Harding as reported in the morning's papers, that they should be asked upon in the interest of all the people to return to an attitude of obedience to law, to conduct conforming with good morals and to setting an example to their children and the young who need strengthening in right living instead of exposing a few of which in influence and disrespect for the law of the land.

CHARLES H. KELSEY, President.

Eighteenth Amendment Best Asset to Country.

C. Edward Murray.

Trenton, N. J., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Today, 50 per cent of the opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment deep down in their hearts know and feel the Amendment is the best asset Uncle Sam has, and ten years from now 90 per cent will take a very different view of the so-called erratic, narrow-minded Prohibition.

I am just as enthusiastic over the suppression of all liquor traffic as ever, and heartily endorse President Harding's recent statement on the subject.

C. EDWARD MURRAY.

Many English People Anxious to Follow Our Example.

University of Colorado,
Department of Biology.

Boulder, Col., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still entirely convinced of the necessity for Prohibition. I am one of those who hold that personal liberty should not be interfered with unless there are very strong reasons, abundantly supported by adequate evidence. In the present case it seems to me that the reasons and evidence are much more than adequate.

One hears it said that Prohibition does not prohibit. It is a fact that liquor is used here in Boulder by certain persons who are specially anxious to get it or have kept it a number of years. These persons are, however, in a small minority, and the mass of the population gets along perfectly well without it, while the young people are growing up without coming in contact with it. Actually the thing is a great success, and the exceptions, while they may be deplorable, are of minor consequence.

Last year I was in England, and I was glad to find people there alive to the problem. Many people with whom I talked said they would vote for Prohibition should the opportunity come.

Unquestionably great benefits, especially to the women, have been obtained under Prohibition. Men who used to spend all their spare money on themselves for drink now spend it on the whole family. In fact, one of our big problems today is to find suitable ways of spending the surplus so that it may give permanent benefits and real happiness to all concerned. We are not yet as expert in this matter as I trust we shall become, but compared with former times the advance is marvelous.

THOS. D. A. COCKERILL.

Everything Has Strengthened His Conviction as to Wisdom of Prohibition.

N. W. Ayer & Son

Advertising Headquarters.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

All that has transpired since the Federal Government took steps to prohibit the manufacture, sale, import, export or transport of alcoholic liquors in the United States has strengthened my conviction of the wisdom of that legislation.

The Savings Banks tell one side of the story. The disappearance of saloons from our streets furnishes another eloquent endorsement of Prohibition, as does also the extremely rare appearance of a drunken man in public.

The extremes to which some men will go for the sake of profit in the attempt to defeat proper administration of anti-liquor laws is a sad commentary on the perversity of human nature when the love of money really grips a man.

F. W. AYER.

Even Where Enforcement Is Lax, Improvement Is Definite.

Stanford University, Cal., March 25, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The evils involved in the liquor traffic are plain and evident. I do not know of any reason to change the judgment that the traffic should be prohibited. Such observation as I have been able to make in different sections of the Pacific Coast lead me to be strongly of the opinion that family life has been much bettered and drunkenness decidedly lessened. This is more markedly the case in the Pacific Northwest than in California, because of the fact that opinion in the latter State is not so united and enforcement is more lax. Even here the improvement is definite in spite of concerted opposition to the Law.

W. G. BEACH,
Professor of Social Science.

Paradoxical! Says Liquor Traffic Has Increased, But Liquor Has Disappeared.

Adam Cook's Sons.

Manufacturers of Lubricants.

New York, N. Y., March 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Contrary to the views expressed, the increase of money finding its way into the savings banks is due primarily to these institutions having recognized the value of advertising, and of placing their proposition squarely before the public.

The liquor traffic instead of having decreased, has materially increased—although illegal. At the same time millions of dollars in revenue have been lost to this Government. It is true "liquor" has disappeared, but in its place has sprung up an evil a thousand times worse, and over which the Government cannot constitutionally exercise entire legal control.

One thing that would not only go a long way toward restoring prosperity to the United States, but at the same time fill the Government coffers with the realm of the country, would be the legalizing of the sale of beer and light wines.

The dark saloons with their cheap whiskeys are better forgotten, but the open cafes available to the entire family would make the "men who saw service" feel that they had not fought for a principle which we as Americans ourselves do not enjoy.

I thank you heartily for the courtesy of having permitted me to express my opinions on this subject, and sincerely trust that you will see fit to publish this side of the question.

GEO. BAUER, General Manager.

Understands Sordid Motives of Those Trying to Break Prohibition Law.

The Belford Steam Stone Works,
Belford Limestone.

Belford, Ind., Mar. 18, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am glad to have the opportunity again to express my views in as strong terms as possible in favor of Prohibition. I indeed welcome such efforts as you are making to help uphold the present laws for the enforcement of Prohibition, knowing as I so well know the good effects upon our labor that it has produced.

Our jail here now has no inmates, while it was full to overflowing when we had saloons. Before Prohibition came, we had to change the date of our pay day because many of our men were off the next day. We changed to Saturday so that if drunk and off the works, they had Sunday to sober up in. Now we do not have a single man who drinks and a drunk man in our city is never seen any more.

We regret exceedingly the efforts being made to break down our laws to enforce Prohibition but can understand the sordid motives behind these efforts and trust that the people of our land will not be fooled by these efforts but will rally to the support of Congressmen and Senators who are in favor of maintaining and strengthening the Volstead Law.

Trusting that your efforts may bolster up and sustain the great cause of temperance. I am,

E. B. THORNTON, President.

Believes Sentiment for Prohibition and Better Enforcement Will Grow Stronger.

Valley Waste Mills,

La Grange, Ga., March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

As a large proportion of our employees are unskilled or semi-skilled negroes, we are especially in position to appreciate the practical results of Prohibition.

It was naturally to be expected that such a sweeping change would not be received with general approbation from the beginning, but we believe that as more and more people see the practical benefits of Prohibition to their weaker brothers, especially, the sentiment for retaining the Prohibition Law and for more complete enforcement will grow stronger.

CASON J. CALLAWAY, Treasurer and Manager.

None But the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Dispute Value of Prohibition.

Asa G. Candler,

Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The American public should be very happy that their President entertains the views that he does on the question of Prohibition of manufacture, sale and use as a beverage, of liquor of all varieties. I feel quite honored that my views are those expressed by our distinguished President. No one not influenced by a desire to get money, any way regardless of the interest of all others, can dispute the position taken by our honorable President. I regret to believe that there are men so selfish that they do not regard the life, liberty or prosperity of their fellowmen.

None but one who is blind, deaf and dumb can dispute the statement that Prohibition in this or any other community has greatly benefited employers and employees. I am proud of much good that has been accomplished in this community, but none has been of more value than that of Prohibition.

ASA G. CANDLER.

Prohibition Positive Benefit Economically.

Williamsport, Pa., March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Laying aside all personal feelings, and viewing the question as economic only, I am free to say that Prohibition has been a positive benefit. Men are more efficient, because their power to work has been less enfeebled, while their savings of necessity have increased and their families have had better care and their homes more attention.

Because this Law is difficult of enforcement is no reason why it should be repealed or its stringency relaxed. It may take a full generation to secure the complete benefits of Prohibition, but those who come after us will wonder why its advent was so long delayed.

C. LARUE MUNSON.

Prohibition Has Done Good—Believes Absolute Enforcement as Impossible as Abolishment of Murder and Theft.

Anchor Duck Mills.

Rome, Ga., March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I believe Prohibition has done a great deal of good. However, the value of a law cannot be determined either for its good or bad effects until it is strictly enforced. I have always been in favor of Prohibition and have never failed to vote my conviction in this connection.

The evil effect of "moonshine" whiskey and that of chemicals, together with wood alcohol has, no doubt, done a great deal of harm.

The question of light wines and beer is a popular one, and if put to a vote there is no doubt but that it would take the majority vote, more especially from the large cities.

I do not believe Prohibition can be any more enforced than murder and theft can be prevented, and there will always be a certain element who will traffic in "moonshine" whiskey and other intoxicants.

J. S. BACHMAN, Superintendent.

Consumption of Alcoholic Liquors Reduced 85 to 90 Per Cent—Should Laws Against Murder and Theft Be Abolished Because They Are Freely Broken?

Southern College

of

Young Men's Christian Associations

Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am even more clear in my own mind than I was when I signed the original petition for National Prohibition that it is a step in the right direction. While National Prohibition has not completely prohibited, my observation is that it has cut tremendously the use of alcoholic liquors. My judgment is that it has cut the amount used down to ten or even fifteen per cent in my section of the country, and I understand we are considered the worst section from the standpoint of illicit distilling. The National Prohibition Law has further removed the temptation from thousands of young men who would otherwise have been swept away by this temptation.

I rarely ever see a drunken man. I do not think I have seen a dozen in the City of Nashville since the National Prohibition Law went into effect. By all means we ought to keep it.

The fact that some men break the law cannot be used as an excuse for saying that Prohibition produces lawlessness. Men also break the law against murder, and against theft, and every other law that I know anything about. I am for Prohibition first, last and all the time.

W. D. WHATEVERSON, President.

Alcohol Has Been the Curse of the World and Has Caused More Misery, Degeneracy and Disaster Than Any Other Agency Since the Beginning of Time.

L. M. MARR, Colonel U. S. A., Retired.

Rockville, Md.

1. Yes. Alcohol has been the curse of the world. I have always felt that the Evil Spirit so frequently quoted in religious literature is closely related to it. If not the Evil Spirit, I am still glad to hold my weight of opinion to the suppression of the greatest evil the world has ever known--one that has produced more human misery, degeneracy, crime and general disaster than any other agency since the beginning of time.

2. I have not changed my views on the subject. In fact I am more than ever convinced that alcohol in any form has no place in our industrial life.

3. National Prohibition is the greatest legal reform ever instituted in our country and its declaration our greatest National event. It has already improved the condition of every class of society beyond our expectations and it still has in its infancy in that regard.

4. In my opinion drunkenness has decreased throughout every class of society 50 per cent. There is really not 10 per cent of drinking at present the opponents of Prohibition would lead us to believe.

5. Temperance among the masses will follow as a sequence of the benefits which result from every standpoint of life and society. Its growth will be slow, and its complete observance not until many influential members of society discover its true merits. There are still too many intelligent men and women of social prominence who consider it a joke, and are too much inclined to break the law without considering it a moral or legal crime.

John Barleycorn Will Never Again Live Except as an Outlaw.

Frederic Almy, A. B., A. M.,

Buffalo, N. Y., March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Prohibition is already succeeding visibly, though its full results will not appear for a generation. Of course Prohibition did not kill thirst, and the thirsty now get such dangerous liquor that they are more often drunk than formerly, but our boys who lack the habit are not forming it.

Already savings banks, hospitals, police courts and charitable agencies show notable changes, and, economically, wet countries will find it difficult to compete with a dry one.

John Barleycorn is charming but an undesirable citizen. He is a red, and we do well to deport him. He will never regain citizenship, but will live on only as an outlaw, like opium and gambling.

FREDERIC ALMY,
(Retired Social Worker.)

Brought More Happiness, Promoted Better Citizenship and Economic Conditions.

United States Senate,
Committee on Commerce.

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am, if possible, more strongly in favor of Prohibition now than I was five years ago. It has made labor more efficient, increased savings deposits, brought more and better food and clothing to the home, led to more kindly treatment of wife and children and brought more happiness to the people generally and promoted a better citizenship than ever.

WESLEY L. JONES.

Prominent Editor and Writer a Staunch Believer in Prohibition.

Mark Sullivan,

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In response to your letter of March 16th, the answer is "Yes". I am as much in favor of Prohibition as ever I was. If I had time I should be glad to elaborate it, for I hold this position strongly.

MARK SULLIVAN.

Under Turmoil of War's Aftermath Country Would Have Been Worse Off Without Prohibition.

University of Kansas.

Lawrence, Kans., March 23, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The liquor traffic since the advent of Prohibition has demonstrated even more clearly than before the evil of the habit of using alcohol. The need for Prohibition is certainly felt as keenly today as ever.

Unfortunately, so many other factors such as the war and the return of soldiers from France have entered to disturb the natural workings of National Prohibition that it is impossible to say what the effect of the Amendment has been upon labor. However, if we take the country as a whole, there is no question but that labor would be worse off without this limitation.

Furthermore, the suffering of women and children during these times of depression is ever so much less than it would be if alcohol were readily available to the men.

Nothing is more ridiculous than to assert that drunkenness is as common nowadays, as it was with the open bar-room.

The greatest question raised in my mind in connection with the whole problem of Prohibition is the general question of how far we have to insist that individuals shall conform with the demands of public welfare against their personal desires. Stated the other way, how far by the processes of education can we get people to desire to conform to the needs of public welfare in their individual conduct.

F. J. KELLY,
Dean of University Administration.

Thinks the Object Right But the Method Wrong.

Swarthmore College,

Swarthmore, Pa., March 27, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

On the whole I think Prohibition has been good along certain lines, e. g.: When a man brings his wages home and is a better husband and father; but I feel it would be accomplished by other means. (A) High license. (B) Severe penalty for selling liquor to minors or to intoxicated persons. (C) Selling drinks over bars (stopping the treating habit) should be done away with. Liquor only sold in quantity and at a fairly high price.

The present method of Prohibition encourages "home brewing", evasion of law, poisonous quality of drink used. The crux of the whole matter is, in my opinion, the control of sale, and the rigid enforcement of a penalty on the part of those who sell liquor to minors or to known inebriates, or who in any way sell bad liquor of any sort. A penalty should be attached to the manufacture of any liquor and the sale of same unless of the highest grade.

I am not a believer in Prohibition under its present aspects, and I am not a drinking man myself. On the whole the object is right but the method is wrong.

SPENCER TROTTER, M. D.
Department of Biology.

**Against ALL Violators.
The Attorney General Says Laws Will Be Rigidly Enforced**

Department of Justice.
Office of the Attorney General.

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

So far as this office is concerned there is but one position for it to assume, and that is that so long as the Eighteenth Amendment and the prohibition enforcement laws are on the statute books of this country every effort must be made to secure, without fear or favor, effective enforcement of the Law. No right resides in any officer to choose which laws he will enforce. So long as I remain the responsible head of the Department of Justice I am charged with the duty of presenting all violators of any law. The National Prohibition Act is part of the law of the land and this Department will continue to use every agency within its power to enforce it.

The policy of the Law and the wisdom of its enactment is not for our discussion. The will of the people, speaking through Congress, placed it on the books. The function of this Department is to enforce it. Every law-abiding resident of our country, whatever his station in life, citizen or alien, will respect and be governed by our laws. Those who are not law-abiding must nevertheless be compelled to respect and obey the Constitution and laws made thereunder.

Trusting that your proposed edition will be helpful in inculcating a deeper feeling of regard for the Law, I am

Respectfully,

H. M. DAUGHERTY,
Attorney General.

The Law Must Be More Vigorously Enforced to Secure Full Results.

Teachers College
Miami University

Oxford, Ohio, March 21, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am as strongly opposed to the liquor traffic now as I was when I answered the previous inquiry, but I am also convinced that we are not going to derive the benefits from the Constitutional enactment until the Law is more completely enforced. I am convinced that it is quite easy to secure alcohol at present if you have the money.

I have no doubt that an enormous amount of good has resulted thus far but I am convinced that we can not adequately estimate all the influences of Prohibition in less than 50 or 100 years.

J. E. W. WALLIN,
Director Bureau of Special Education.

Hardly Expected Full Prohibition at Once—Situation Will Improve Year by Year.

The Provident Life and Trust Company

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that I was when I signed the petition to Congress five years ago. I am not discouraged or much disappointed at the seeming failure to effect full prohibition at once. That was hardly to be expected.

The extent to which liquor was used before the Prohibition Amendment, created a habit which it is almost impossible to eradicate in the near future, but with education and the new generation coming on, I feel sure that year by year the situation will improve. The temptation to drink is not displayed at every corner in our cities, and while intoxicating liquor can probably be obtained in any city, it has to be obtained stealthily, and those who obtain it are doing it at

the risk of prosecution, so that the game is attractive mostly to those who would break the law any way, and who must be dealt with accordingly.

I have great sympathy with the respectable citizens who in the past have used wine or other drinks temperately, with no harm to themselves, who feel the infringement of personal liberty in the Prohibition Amendment, but even these should, it seems to me, consider that it is for the general good of the community, more than their own private inclinations.

ASA S. WING, President.

A Banker Who Is More Opposed Than Ever to Liquor Traffic.

William J. Montgomery,

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

No one who has been interested in watching the developments thus far of Prohibition can fail to be opposed to the liquor traffic.

Savings deposits in the bank with which I am connected are to-day the largest in its history and I believe this to be the general rule.

A man to-day under the influence of liquor is a very conspicuous person and folks turn about and wonder where he got it. Before Prohibition no attention was paid to such a person.

Personally, I am more opposed than ever to the liquor traffic and will do everything in my power to make Prohibition prohibitive.

WM. J. MONTGOMERY,
President, Eighth National Bank.

Inconceivable We Should Go Back to Old System.

CHARLES K. GILBERT, Executive Secretary,
Social Service Commission, New York, N. Y.

1. Yes. It is inconceivable that we could go back to the old system. But a vast amount of hard fighting needs still to be done to inspire respect for the law.

3. Have no direct means of knowing but competent testimony on this point appears favorable.

4. No, but there has been notable increase in recent months.

Family Life Better Stabilized—Believes Some Moderation in Law for Medicinal Alcohol.

E. O. Goss, President,
Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Waterbury, Conn.

1. I am.

2. My views heretofore expressed have not changed.

3. My experience is that our workman are, almost without exception, in better condition both to render normal, efficient service and to resist disease. Their family life is better stabilized.

4. Drunkenness is not common at the present time, in so far as the classes who formerly patronized the open saloon are concerned. It is, however, more prevalent among persons who are the so-called idle class, or who have too much leisure on their hands.

5. I think the Enforcement Act should be so modified as to make it possible to obtain pure grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, at a price which places it within the reach of the ordinary individual. In other words, the dealers who are allowed to sell it are exploiting it to the detriment of the community. Pure alcohol for this purpose should retail at not more than \$10.00 per gallon, and it is frequently impossible to secure it at less than \$30.00 per gallon.

The Trade in Alcoholic Liquors Is Under the Ban and Its Discredit Will Deepen With Every Passing Year.

Wake Forest College
The Office of the President
Wake Forest, N. C., April 4, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The illicit manufacture of alcoholic drinks and the trade in them do not justify discredit the principle of universal Prohibition. They merely mean that the drink habit is extensive and widespread and that the business which ministers to it has acquired a momentum of great power. The habit is not establishing itself in the younger generation. The older generation is passing out. I look for a tremendous improvement, accordingly, in the course of a few more years. The trade in alcoholic liquors is under the ban and its discredit will deepen with every passing year, just as the demand for its material will decrease. Even now the noise which is made about illicit manufacture and sale creates an impression which is not justified, the impression namely, that there is as much drinking now as in preprohibition days. All the facts in the case show quite the contrary. The country over the situation has enormously improved. The majority of our community, whether a municipality, a state, or a nation, has the right to dictate the policy of the community, and the minority in this matter, as in all others, must submit to the guidance and control of the majority.

WM. LOUIS POTFAT, President.

Real Test of Prohibition Will be Its Effect on Next Generation.

Dartmouth Medical School,
Hanover, N. H., March 29, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I find it impossible to give definite answers to the questions raised in your letter of March 10th with relation to Prohibition and allied problems. I believe that the time has been too short, and the enforcement too incomplete, to enable anyone to draw safe conclusions. We are entirely without accurate data as to the number at present using alcoholic liquor, as to the amount of illegal manufacture, as to the relative effects of undoubtedly inferior liquor and many other similar matters. On the other hand though savings bank balances may be higher, so too have been wages. In fact it may be a mistake to expect the full benefits of Prohibition in this generation. The real test will be the effect on the next.

In the meantime I should not be inclined to change my opinion as to the desirability of enacting and enforcing Prohibition.

COLIN C. STEWART, PH. D.,
Secretary.

As Strongly in Favor of Prohibition as Ever.

Oberlin College,
Office of the President,
Oberlin, Ohio, March 29, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My conviction concerning the prohibition of the liquor traffic has not changed since I signed the petition to Congress.

The essential reasons for the policy seem to me still to be practically just what they were when the prohibition of the liquor traffic was up for vote. I have not been able to test from personal observation to any particular extent the comparative success of the enforcement of the Law, but I expected that there would be difficulties at that point for some time.

HENRY C. KING.

Merchants, Business and Professional Men Say Business Is Better, Collections Better and Living Conditions Better Under Prohibition.

N. P. Bowsher & Co., South Bend, Ind., April 13, 1922.
South Bend, Ind., April 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are just as much for it as we ever were.

There is an under-current of objection to the enforcement of the Prohibition Law, in some quarters. But it is surprising to find how many men who were formerly wet, are in favor of a thorough, longtime try-out of Prohibition.

We do not have many men in our employ and probably our percentage of trouble on account of drunkenness in the past is less than would be found in other factories. But the general answer from merchants, business and professional men, throughout the city, when they are taxed right down to give a careful opinion, is that business is better, collections are better and the living conditions of hundreds of families are very much better than they were before Prohibition was tried out.

D. D. BOWSHER, Treasurer.

A Christian's Duty to Advance Cause of Prohibition.

H. S. Dulaney,
Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1920.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that I was when I signed the petition, addressed to Congress, about five years ago.

I am quite sure that the effect of Prohibition on the laboring man cannot be anything but for his betterment.

So far as I can learn from observation and statistics, drunkenness is not nearly so common as it was under the license liquor traffic.

As a Christian man, I feel it my duty, in every way that I possibly can, to advance the cause of Prohibition in this and every other country of the world.

HENRY S. DULANEY.

Has Brought About Economic, Social and Intellectual Improvement—Selling and Consumption of Liquor More and More Confined to Criminal and Semi-criminal Classes.

Institute of Politics
Williamstown, Mass., March 24, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I expressed myself some five years ago as in favor of Prohibition because I considered that Americans outside of the Army and Navy should have the same chance as those in the Service. I was convinced, at that time, that the men in the Service, being protected from saloons, were in a favorable position and my desire was to see the favors extended to all of the people. I am now more strongly in favor of Prohibition than I was five years ago. The results of the measure have more than justified my belief that it would bring about an economic, social and intellectual improvement in all our communities. I am not particularly disturbed by the notoriety obtained by the bottlegger and his associates, for I feel that alcoholic beverages and the habit of consuming them are being more and more confined to the criminal or semi-criminal class in the country.

All great social reforms require a considerable period of time in which to work themselves out and I would be satisfied if in the second or third generation after Prohibition, the habit of drunkenness, and even the memory of a saloon should have disappeared.

WALTER W. MCLAREN,
Executive Secretary.

A Godsend to Men in Shipping and Lumber Business.

The Robert Dollar Co.,
Shipping and Lumber
San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In the shipping and lumbering business in which we are engaged we have found great benefits from Prohibition. While the sale of liquor continues, it is carried on secretly and in a different way and does not do the damage that it did when the saloons were wide open. The discontinuance of the saloons has been a godsend to the men.

ROBERT DOLLAR.

No Difference Among Its Thrifty Employees.

Norton Company
Grinding Wheels and Grinding Machines
Worcester, Mass., March 11, 1922

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The Norton Company has noticed no difference among its employees since Prohibition. Our workers have always been a thrifty, home-loving class of men, who used beer and wines in moderation, and in my long experience here, going over ten years, I have only known of one or two cases of abuse of alcohol.

Our feeling here is that the influence of illegal selling and home brewing is worse than the legalized sale of beer and wines under a good license commissioner.

W. I. CLARK, JR., Service Director.

Sees Advantage of Prohibition in Parish Works, Less Drunkenness.

The Church of the Ascension.
New York, N. Y., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am as opposed to the liquor traffic today as when I signed the petition to Congress, five years ago.

In my parish work I see the advantages of Prohibition, and in one or two manufacturing cities in New England, with which I am in close touch.

Of course drunkenness is not as common at present as it was under the open saloon and free liquor traffic.

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, D. D.

Opposed Liquor Traffic Because of Demoralizing Influence Upon Women.

Law Offices
Church, McMurdy, Harpel & Wagner,
Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am still of the same mind respecting Prohibition. My opposition to the liquor traffic has always been largely because of its demoralizing influence upon women. Prohibition has very greatly lessened this evil.

ROBERT MCMURDY.

Money Formerly Spent for Liquor Now Goes to Family.

W. A. Mitchell,
Lowell, Mass., March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I subscribe most heartily to President Harding's views on Prohibition. In this city drunkenness is less common at the present time than it was under the open saloon and free liquor traffic.

I truly believe that the money formerly spent for liquor is now being used in the betterment of homes, and the better care of women and children.

W. A. MITCHELL.

Prohibition Amendment Will Prove Blessing to Country.

United States Casualty Company
New York, March 15, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I admit that the Prohibition question is debatable; but after trying conscientiously to take account of every rightful consideration, I verily believe that the Prohibition Amendment will, in time, prove to be a great blessing to our country.

EDSON S. LOTT, President.

Give Prohibition Laws Longer Test Period.

International Falls, Minn., March 27, 1922.
Editor Manufacturers Record:

In my opinion we should give present laws on the Prohibition question a longer test period, in order to demonstrate the merits or demerits of its workings.

E. W. BACKUS.

Abundant Evidence on Every Hand of Beneficial Effect of Prohibition.

George F. Cotterill,
Civil Engineer and former Mayor of Seattle.
Seattle, Wash.

1. I am. The opinion expressed in the petition to Congress was on my part the result of an extended study and observation of the effects of the use and traffic in alcoholic liquors. I had a deep conviction of the necessity and desirability of Prohibition as the most adequate remedy for this great and acknowledged evil with its recognized dangers to individuals and to society. I have not in any degree changed my views, but am confirmed in their soundness by the experience of the past five years.

3. Beyond any question, there has been and is manifest on every hand abundant evidence of the beneficial effects of Prohibition upon labor conditions, savings, betterment of homes and better care of women and children dependent upon men who formerly spent freely for drink.

4. Drunkenness has practically disappeared throughout nine-tenths of our communities and country districts. In the larger cities, especially near national boundaries, it still remains to not exceeding one-fourth of its former commonness. Plainly this will further decrease to the practical vanishing point, with the exhaustion of old liquor supplies and continued law enforcement.

5. It is my observation and best information that all told from lawful and illicit sources of supply, not exceeding one-twentieth part of the alcoholic beverage volume consumed under the legalized manufacture and sale system is now being used. Prohibition is at least 95 per cent efficient, and will go on to 100 per cent with steadfast and determined law enforcement throughout America. The great need now is that other nations and peoples should for their own sake follow our Prohibition example, and thereby increase our protection from illicit invasion.

Thinks It Was Mistake to Have Abolished Liquor Traffic So Abruptly.

W. S. Morris, Coal, Detroit, Mich.

1. No! In fact I now think it was a mistake to have entirely abolished the liquor traffic so abruptly.

2. I was 100 per cent Anti-Saloon League, but now I think its policy hurtful in its drasticness—and is being re-sented.

3. Reports say very considerable portion of labor is making its own "liquor" or being supplied by others.

4. Drunks are common; whether more numerous I do not know.

5. I am told those who can pay get all the liquor they want, when and where they want it, and I believe this to be true.

Men Saving Money and Buying Homes. Lawlessness of Bootleggers Only Natural Outcome of Lawlessness of Liquor Interests.

Lockhart Iron and Steel Co.

Office of the President.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 22, 1921.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

I herewith return your questionnaire with my replies as follows:

1. Yes, emphatically so.
2. Our experience under Prohibition has made us more determinedly opposed to the liquor traffic than ever.
3. Labor is more efficient. Have practically no trouble with absences from work after pay day on account of intoxication—men are saving their money and buying homes and supplying the needs of their families as never before.
4. Emphatically no. This has been reduced to a minimum among working men.

In order that I might give you the views of our operating department I referred your letters to our mill superintendent. As a result of our experience since Prohibition was adopted he pronounced himself emphatically in its favor and reports that whereas on Mondays after pay day there was serious trouble in running our mills on account of the large number of employees absent on account of drinking, we have practically no trouble of this kind now. Men are at their jobs after pay day the same as other days.

We also find that our men are saving their money, buying homes and providing for their families the comforts of life as never before.

It is contributing very materially to clear thinking on the part of workmen regarding industrial questions, political matters and educational affairs. They no longer go to the polls partially simplified by liquor to vote at the behest of the saloon politician and the younger generation is being trained in the habits of sobriety which give great encouragement for the future.

Of course there has been a great amount of lawlessness resulting in bootlegging and kindred crimes but this was naturally to be expected as liquor sellers, saloon keepers and all that class have always been noted for their violation of law, naturally they violate the Prohibition Law. This, however, is being rapidly cleared up and the public are realizing the importance of the enforcement of the Volstead Act as well as laws against robbery, murder and other crimes. While the opponents of Prohibition have been magnifying the violations of the Law it is to be noted that such disrespect for law as has been shown regarding the Volstead Enactment has always been shown regarding other laws. The number of bank robberies, automobile thefts and general lawlessness in other directions is largely the outcome of the war and all of these conditions will be materially improved when the public are more fully educated to realize that violations of any law are detrimental to the welfare of the entire community. Respect for law and law enforcement must be more thoroughly indoctrinated into our boys and girls, our men and women in every rank of life.

With appreciation of your work on behalf of Prohibition and my hope that you will continue your activities, I am

T. J. GILLESPIE, President.

Conditions of Families Vastly Improved.

Francis H. Gaviak,

Rector of St. John's Catholic Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

1. Yes.
2. Generally speaking more money saved, homes are better and the condition of families vastly improved.
4. No. Formerly gave from eight to ten pledges against liquor per week. Now, very rarely called upon to do so. There is "bootlegging" but the evils are far less than under the "regulated" saloon, which was not "regulated."

Most of Good Work Expected Now Realized.

C. A. Vinodig.

Railway Official, St. Louis, Mo.

1. Am still opposed to the liquor traffic, and believe when laws are fully enforced, the expected good results will be realized.
2. Have not changed my views of the matter in any way.
3. The effect of Prohibition has not been realized to the extent that it can be fully measured and set forth in tangible facts for the reason that it became effective in abnormal war times when such effects were not separable, comparable and distinguishable from other abnormal conditions, but I fully believe a large percentage of money formerly spent for liquor is being saved, used for building homes and for better care of families.
5. I believe that Prohibition is effective among the greater mass or majority of people comprising the middle and working classes which constitute the backbone and framework and muscle of our population, and that most of the good results expected are being realized and that drinking is largely confined to the dissipated, idle, well-to-do and sporting classes of people, which constitute a very small, but just now and by reason of Prohibition, a very noticeable proportion of the population, whose room in the human family is much more to be desired than their company, from the standpoint of human welfare and progress, and who are always drinkers and will continue to be so until the full effective force of Prohibition laws is felt.

Certain Elements, Learning Law Is Not Strictly Enforced, Drinking More Since First Months of Prohibition. Wants Question Put to Vote of People So That A Popular Verdict Would Command Full Enforcement.

H. Gideon Wells, Physician,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

1. Yes, during the first months after Prohibition was established the effects were wonderful, as seen in a large charity hospital and a public morgue. Now that the public has learned that the Law is not to be enforced there is again more trouble.
2. If the Prohibition Act had been put through as a popular measure, which could have been done sooner or later, it would have public support and enforcement. Forced over as a war measure, the average man feels that he has been cheated and that to show his independence he should violate the Law.
3. Can only speak of its effect on the charity hospital population—there the results on health, serious alcoholism, etc., were marvelous, as long as there was some resemblance of Prohibition.
4. Not so common but of worse character. Fewer drunks, but drunker.
5. Should like to see the matter put to popular vote. With the women voting I believe Prohibition will carry, and then there would be no difficulty in enforcing it with the popular verdict.

Liquor Interests Licked But We Must See That They Stay Licked.

Chas. W. Garfield, Banker.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1. Emphatically so.
3. We have innumerable instances in our city of the beneficial results of eliminating the saloons—in the promotion of thrift, better housing, improved domestic conditions and happier women and children.
4. It is not, and the intoxicated man is a subject of severe criticism instead of laughter, and an occasional piece of ivory, the drunken man, is condemned and punished.
5. The liquor interests are licked but alertness is required to see that they stay licked. The beer and light wine subterfuge in the interest of the laboring man must be met promptly.

A Great Iron Manufacturer's Vigorous Endorsement.

of Edward McLauch
President Virginia Bridge & Iron Co.,
Richmond, Va.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic as strenuously as when I signed the former petition.
2. No change.
3. My experience confirms my former belief that Prohibition, if reasonably enforced, is a great blessing to our people.
4. No, I am sure it is not—but much liquor is secretly made and used by many of our people.
5. The one thing necessary is a more rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

Any Juggling With Question Such as Permitting Wine and Beer Would Be as Pernicious as Repealing Amendment.

John M. Dodson,
Physician, Dean Medical Courses, Rush Medical College
and University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

1. Yes: at least until we have bred a generation or two of men and women free from the pernicious influences of alcoholism, the saloon and all accompaniments, any juggling with the question—such as permission to sell and use light wines and beer would be as pernicious as the repeal of the whole Amendment.
3. A very marked and growing improvement.
4. No.
5. I think the above answers express my views completely.

The "Smart Set" Which Breaks the Law and Violates Patriotism Justly Denounced.

A. J. Wurts, Professor of Research, Carnegie Institute of
Technology,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. Yes, and if possible more so.
2. Have not changed my views. I see no other way to rid our land of the liquor evil.
3. Last summer I saw in the war stricken towns and cities of Europe men and women of the middle and poorer classes sitting at tables on the sidewalks drinking beer and other liquors. They were spending their money on drink and then asking us for help and I think we have been the more able to help because of Prohibition. Liquor is in a class with opium. Both should be rooted out, because moral suasion having failed and because moral and ethical standards being unequal to the temptation, there is no other way.
4. Much less common among the middle and poorer classes, but my impression is that hard drinking has increased among those who have the money or liquors or both. The situation as I hear about it, here, among the young of the "smart set" is deplorable. Is it not a monstrous thing that people who consider themselves among the splendid, cultured and educated in the land are unwilling to lend their moral and personal support to this gigantic effort to rid this country of the vice, misery and woe that liquor leaves in its trail?
5. It is most astonishing that so many of our youth wilfully violate the Constitution of this country, brag about it, and encourage others to do the same. Oh! where is their Patriotism! Could not the rising generation be reached through the Public Schools? Could not the public at large be reached through the newspapers and magazines, creating an atmosphere against this evil, so that it will become "bad form" and unpatriotic to drink? What a difference there is between the man who is proud to show his friends that he has plenty of cocktails in his cellar and the man who is proud because he has no cocktail ingredients in his cellar—and is not the latter a better citizen and a better type of manhood?

Forty-six States Have Ratified the Prohibition Amendment No Party Will Dare Attempt Its Repeal.

Raymond Robbins, Social Worker and Economist,
Chicago, Ill.

1. I am more than ever opposed to the liquor traffic. The covert or open violation of the fundamental law by its advocates, producers, distributors and dealers makes it more than in the past the common enemy of law, social order and a decent human life. Always willing and constantly seeking to increase its sales by illegal methods, in the past, now that it has been outlawed, it violates the Constitution with the same criminal impudence with which it used to violate municipal regulations.
2. No change except to deepen those convictions.
3. Prohibition has greatly increased the comfort, food supply, savings and general well being of the working people of the United States. Money formerly spent for liquor goes for food, clothes, books, the movies and savings. Every mother can tell you the difference in the increased resources and comfort of the home.
4. Not by over half. All the propaganda tales to the contrary, express the guile or stupidity of its advocates. The arrests for drunkenness have decreased fifty per cent since prohibition began to be effective.

Using a four-year period arrests for drunkenness have decreased in 59 large cities over sixty per cent. Last year the commitments for drunkenness were only one seventh of what they were four years ago, in the New York metropolitan area.

5. Prohibition is one of the oldest subjects of discussion and agitation in American politics. Two thirds of the States voted dry by popular referendum before the passage of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. More than two thirds of each house of Congress voted to submit the amendment. Forty-six States have ratified this amendment. New Jersey came in the other day with a ratification delay of over two years. It was supposed to be the wettest territory in the United States. No political party dares to support repeal of the Volstead Act much less the Amendment. There will be several years of battle to finally break the back of the whiskey ring and then the liquor traffic will be as extinct as the dodo.

Increasingly Opposed to Liquor Traffic From Standpoint of Health, Finance, Commerce, Religion, Home, School and Civilization.

L. M. Bowers,
Retired Iron, Coal, Ship Building and Commercial Affairs,
Employing Great Many Thousand Men For More
Than 25 Years To 1921.
Binghamton, N. Y.

1. Decidedly opposed and increasingly so from every standpoint; moral, financial, commercial, religious and for the good of mankind, the home, the school, and civilization.
3. The home has wonderfully benefitted, especially among the foreign laboring men, wife beating and brawls reduced almost to zero among that class.
4. Comparisons from arrests are misleading generally. For few were arrested before Prohibition, unless creating disorder, now every drunken man on the streets is arrested. The former saloon keepers who sell liquor drive half drunken men out, fearing their own safety from arrest.

Women and Children Healthier and Happier.

Robert L. Kelly,
Executive, Association American College, Leonia, N. J.

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. The women and children are healthier and happier.
4. No.

Purchaser Is Equally Guilty of Violating Law and Should Be Punished Along With Seller.

H. T. Ardmore, Jr.,

Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Florence, S. C.

1. I am still as strongly opposed to the liquor traffic in any form as I was when no name was signed to the petition to Congress requesting the stoppage of the traffic. The more I have seen of the liquor business, the more I have been impressed with its rotten nature and the frightful tax which it has laid upon the moral, spiritual and material interests of mankind.

2. My views, therefore, have not undergone any change.

3. That labor has been so much helped by Prohibition can scarcely be denied. The money that was wasted in saloons is now spent in making better provision for the worker and his household. The plea that "the saloon is the poor man's club" was true, but not in the sense intended by its friends, for it was a "club" that was used to break his head and the hearts of his wife and children. Wherever I have lived since Prohibition came into effect, either in state or nation I have been greatly impressed with the improved conditions both in town and in country life. The want of better order and more decent living conditions and of greater prosperity speaks for itself. Open saloons during the period of inflated business following the war would have made the Southland an exceedingly dangerous place in which to live, for the negro is intimately bound up in this problem as in every other economic problem that faces the South.

4. Drunkenness is very rare in this community and this section now. There is of course some bootlegging and blockading, but I should estimate that where one quart of rotten liquor is consumed today, probably twenty gallons were consumed ten years ago.

5. I am satisfied that enforcement will proceed more rapidly and effectively when the laws are so amended as to make the selling of liquor a jail offense without the alternative of a fine. They will fight shy of the chalingang, while the payment of a money fine can be covered by an increase in their sales.

I am satisfied also that the purchaser is as much a law-breaker as the seller or blockader, and as he is often a more intelligent individual, his influence in the matter of law defiance is a more serious problem. He should therefore be included in the penalty imposed on equal terms with the poor creature who strives to line his pockets by engaging in this rotten and contemptible business.

Not One-Tenth as Much Drinking Now: Should Have Penalties More Severe for Direct Violation of Law.

James Mitchell, Pres., Clearfield National Bank,
Clearfield, Pa.

1. I am certainly as much opposed as ever to the liquor traffic. The traffic would not last long if it was not the money made at it. It is really shoved on the liquor drinkers by bad men.

2. I have not changed my views in any way.

3. While there is some drinking I do not believe in our little city that there is one tenth drunk as when we have saloons. The expenditure with saloons was upwards of \$700 per day. Now it is very small and of course everything is better.

4. Drunkenness is not very common with us but some old toppers still seem to know where to get it and if this was looked after it seems to me could soon be stopped.

5. I am not disheartened at the outlook and believe conditions will get better and better but believe the penalties should be more severe for a direct violation of the Law.

Marked Decrease in Amount of Drinking Which Makes Few Who Do Drink Much in Evidence.

H. H. Stock,

Professor of Mining Engineering,

Urbana, Ill.

1. Most decidedly so, although I have no specific figures to quote. I believe there is much less drinking than formerly, excepting among a few who are deliberately trying to create the impression that drinking is on the increase. I attend a number of meetings of State and National societies each year, and most certainly there is a marked decrease in the amount of drinking observable. The few who do drink are much in evidence, and many of them remind me of small boys sucking their first cigarettes.

2. I have heard very diverse opinions. One employer of large numbers of men told me personally that the absence list in his business on Monday and after a pay day was greatly reduced. Others have assured me that there has been no difference.

3. Not nearly so prevalent so far as my observation goes.

4. I believe the desire to get "hooch" and to circumvent the Law is a natural reaction on the part of many, that will so on wear out, as will also the desire to ridicule the Law, and to boast of evading it, just as many foolish women and men boast of evading the income tax laws and the import duties.

Thinks Volstead Bill Was a Mistake but That We Would Better Test It for 2 or 3 Years.

Wm. Starr Myers, Professor of Politics,
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

1. Yes, but I was opposed to the extreme provisions of the Volstead Act, and think the whole thing was a mistake.

2. I think we better stand by the Volstead Act for another two or three years until we can see where we are, and then make further changes in the light of experience at the time.

3. The improvement has been enormous.

4. No.

5. There are two reasons for unenforcement. 1. The officials are exempted from Civil Service requirements and the spoils system is rampant. 2. It will take ten years to get the enforcing machinery in working order.

Does Not Want to See Wine and Beer Saddled on the Country.

Warren P. Lombard,
Professor of Physiology,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

1. Yes.

2. Views not changed.

3. I know definite cases in which Prohibition has been positively beneficial.

4. Certainly not in Ann Arbor.

5. Important economic as well as hygienic problems are involved in the Alcohol question.

One cannot live and travel in Europe, without being impressed by the large amount of land, labor and capital devoted to the growth of materials used in the manufacture of wines and beers, instead of the production of much more important food.

Wines and beers served a useful purpose in Europe in the old days when clean water supplies were lacking. That is why they were regarded as healthy.

They are not needed in this country, and we do not want to see wine and beer industries saddled on the country, because of the economic problems involved, in addition to the well known hygienic objections to the use of alcoholic beverages.

A Physician Specialist in Physiology Records His Unalterable Opposition to Alcohol.

WILLIAM S. OF HALL, M. D.
Member Medical Faculty.

Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

1. I am absolutely opposed to the manufacture, distribution, sale and drinking of intoxicating beverages, alcoholic or spirituous drink.

2. My earlier convictions against the use of alcoholic beverages have only been confirmed and strengthened by the experience and observations of the last three years.

3. While my personal observation has not been extensive in this matter it has, without one exception, been to the effect that Prohibition has generally benefited the laboring man and his family.

4. Drunkenness is far less common than it was before the 18th Amendment was put into force.

5. I am a physician, a specialist in physiology. I believe that alcohol is of very questionable use in the practice of medicine, i.e. that it has little if any remedial effect in any internal case.

Continued Enforcement of Prohibition Will Lessen Poverty and Inheritable Diseases and Improves the Race.

Alfred Scott Warthin, M. D., Professor of Pathology,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

1. Yes. Even more so. I believe that conditions are much better at the present time than they were before Prohibition, that even with Prohibition laws imperfectly observed, as they are, no doubt, in certain parts of the country, that there has been a great reduction in the general evils resulting from the use of alcohol.

3. I believe that the effects of Prohibition have been in every way for the betterment of conditions throughout the country as far as labor efficiency, and the saving of money, and living conditions are concerned.

4. I believe drunkenness is less common than it was under the open saloon and free liquor traffic; because of the fact that the cases that do occur are violations of the law they are exaggerated in importance and therefore receive more notice. As a matter of fact, I believe that there has been a tremendous lessening in the actual occurrence of drunkenness.

5. I am more strongly in favor of Prohibition than ever before and believe that its continued enforcement will result in a great diminution of poverty and of inheritable disease and will result in a great improvement of the race.

Have Better Class of Operatives Now.

Otis N. Pierce, President, Grinnell Mfg. Corp.,
New Bedford, Mass.

1. Yes.

3. We have a better class of operatives. I believe the working men's families are much better cared for.

4. No. We have considerable drunkenness on account of the poor enforcement of the Law.

Better Care of Women and Children.

F. N. WHITTIER, M. D.,
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that I was when I signed the petition to Congress.

2. I have not changed my views.

3. I have found the effect of Prohibition to be favorable in labor, the saving of money, and the better care for women and children.

4. No.

Co-operation Is Needed in the Battle for Right.

B. R. HICKEYMAN,
President Illinois National Hook.

Springfield, Ill.

1. Most assuredly I am. The fight is no won. A co-operation of County, State and Federal authorities in the battle is the thing now needed.

2. Have not changed.

3. Savings accounts have increased in a large way among the laboring classes.

4. Nothing like as common. It is a rare thing now to see a drunken man on the streets. Formerly it was a common sight.

Suggests Cumulative Jail Sentence for Bootleggers With Sufficient Fine to Absorb Profits of Defendant. Not One Case of Drunkenness Now to a Hundred in Oregon Before Prohibition.

Wm. S. U'Ren, Attorney at Law,

Portland, Ore.

1. Yes.

2. I am more fully convinced of the wisdom of Prohibition. The penalty for bootlegging and moonshining should be a jail sentence, cumulative with each conviction, and in addition a fine sufficient to more than absorb the estimated profits of the defendant.

3. It is impossible to estimate the benefit that Prohibition has conferred on the wives and children of all the habitual drinkers, except those who are rich enough to think they can violate the law with impunity.

4. There is not one drunk in Oregon now where there used to be one hundred in the days of the open saloon.

5. The sentiment in Oregon against alcoholic liquors may be gauged with certainty from the fact that there is no suggestion of any initiative petition to amend the Law for restoration of beer and light wine. If the sale and use of narcotic drugs is increased it is chiefly because special attention was not called to the traffic until very recently.

Much Good Has Been Accomplished: Law Is Being Better Enforced.

Foster Copeland, Banker and Manufacturer, Columbus, O.

1. I am more strongly opposed to the liquor traffic than I was five years ago, because, notwithstanding the lack of sympathy and enthusiastic cooperation on the part of many officers of the Law, including some judges, so much good has already been accomplished.

3. Of course, we have gone through most unusual times, so that many laborers during the War made tremendous wages; but if we had not had Prohibition we would not have had anything like the savings we have in banks today, and instead of having Liberty Bonds upon which to borrow, many more than now would before this have been in the hands of loan sharks.

4. The records of our courts, as well as observation and inquiry answer No!

5. I am of the opinion that the Law is being better and better enforced.

Great Improvement in Morale of Community.

Elmira Cotton Mills Co.,

Burlington, N. C., March 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have a great improvement in the morale of our labor as well as in the community. The banks show a considerable improvement, and we know nothing we could say better than what President Harding has already said, a copy of which you sent us in your letter of the 9th.

E. C. Hazz, President and Treasurer.

Any "License Law" for Liquor Is a License to Ruin Homes, Degradate Old and Young, Incite to Crime and Sap the Nation's Manhood.

Robert Franklin.

Formerly Engineer, Thayer School of Civil Engineering,
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

1. Have always abhorred the liquor traffic. The question for me was put beyond debate 50 years ago.

2. Why argue this question forever? We do not argue about murder, adultery, theft and other crimes. The liquor traffic eventually involves all of these. It has ever been defiant of the laws.

3. Why my limited experience? Your enclosed letter states or implies the facts. Ask the wives, mothers and sisters. There never was and never can be anything said honestly in favor of the liquor traffic.

4. Certainly not. But I have lived here in a college town where local option followed by State Prohibition has prevailed more than 10 years.

5. Any "license law" has always meant license to ruin homes, degrade the old and young, incite to crime, sap the strength and character of the manhood of the nation, and cause want and misery wherever it prevails. Enough said!

Law Enforcement League With 100,000 Members in Philadelphia Alone Shows How Right-Minded Citizens Are Determined That the Law Shall Be Enforced.

Wm. R. Nicholson, President, The Land Title and Trust Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Yes. My return on April 1st from a month and half annual trip through the Western country to the Pacific Coast convinces me that the opposition to the 18th Amendment is largely confined to the territory East of Chicago.

2. No.

3. The effect even here in Philadelphia is particularly gratifying.

4. No.

5. The wonderful success of the Law Enforcement League which was organized in February last and now has over 100,000 members in this city clearly shows that right thinking citizens are for the enforcement of the law.

Great Success: To Return to Open Saloon Days Would be Calamity to Country.

E. P. Selder, Manufacturer of Steam, Engines and Boilers,
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.

1. Yes. I am still definitely opposed to the liquor traffic as it has been conducted in the past.

2. My views are not changed.

3. Prohibition, in spite of the efforts of liquor men to make us think to the contrary, has been a great success. Money that was formerly used to buy drink is now used for food and clothing and the betterment of the home.

4. No. It is not as common. We hear of some drinking, but it is by no means as open or manifest.

5. Prohibition from every right viewpoint is a success, and to return to the old day of the open saloon would be a calamity for the whole community.

Decided Improvement.

John L. Grandia, Lumber,

Boston, Mass.

1. Yes.

2. Decided improvement. There is no possible doubt as to this.

4. Decidedly not.

Drunkenness Has Been Lessened by Law and the Drunkard Is Passing Away.

Charles W. Stiles.

Professor U. S. Public Health Service.

Washington, D. C.

1. Yes, but I consider that as applied to medical work, Prohibition had gone too far and that on this account many physicians unconsciously are turning against the Law. We should make Prohibition our servant and should not make ourselves the slave of Prohibition.

2. My observations have been chiefly in the South. Many people resent Prohibition, but illegally. I see less drunkenness than formerly and feel that while women are safer than in former years, there is some increase in drinking among young men who want to show off.

4. No.

5. The drunkard will not be reformed by law. He must be allowed gradually to die out. It will take two generations for Prohibition to prohibit.

Unfavorable Attitude of Some Prominent Men and News Vendors Encourages Law Breaking.

W. A. May, President, Coal Companies,

Scranton, Pa.

1. Yes, I am.

3. The bank statements and the number of new depositors lead me to believe more money is being saved by those who previously spent their earnings for liquor. I am not in a position to say as to the betterment of homes and the better care of families.

4. No. It is not as common, although it exists to a greater extent than it would if the laws were enforced.

5. The unfavorable attitude of some prominent men and powerful vendors of news toward the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act tends to the violation of law and is greatly to be deprecated. They themselves will suffer most in the long run; but the rest of us will suffer with them.

National Prohibition Was Real Solution of Liquor Problem.

Arthur J. Dunton,

States Attorney for Sagadahoc County, Bath, Me.

1. I am thoroughly convinced that National Prohibition is the one real solution of the liquor problem. It was a stupendous undertaking but I believe the results show the policy amply justified.

2. I am convinced that the Law is possible of enforcement. As was to have been expected, time is required to get an effective, efficient enforcement organization educated to the work. I believe this is being accomplished.

3. I believe it has proved a great benefit to the families of many working men and to these men themselves.

4. My observation has been largely in Maine and in a county where we had very good enforcement of our State prohibitory law before the Federal law went into effect, but we see a difference even here, as it is much more difficult for people here to send out of the State to get liquor as they did to a considerable extent formerly.

Less Drunkenness.

James Bronson Reynolds, Lawyer,
North Haven, Conn.

1. Yes.

2. Unchanged.

3. No experience.

4. This is a question which should be determined by truthful and dispassionate inquiry. My impression and belief are that in spite of much noise to the contrary, there is less drunkenness at present.

A Bulwark Against the Dissolute, the Sordid and the Anarchistic.

James Schermerhorn, Editor, Detroit, Mich.

1. Brazen attempts to discredit and break down the 18th Amendment only go to confirm the great moral achievement of its adoption. There it stands, a bulwark against the dissolute, the sordid and the anarchistic.

3. What has been saved and conserved of health, wealth and fireside content, comprises a more sensational story than anything ever printed about bootlegging.

4. Far from it. I go about a great deal and seldom see that most offensive of all sights—a besotted American, once an ever-present nuisance. The public drunk has vanished.

5. The traffic come-back is sought by the abominable methods it used to intrench itself when it was made respectable by Government co-partnership. Falsehood and law-defiance, specious appeals to the cupidity and appetites of the weak and vicious.

Liquor Traffic Menace to Health and Morals of the Nation.

Morton J. Elrod, Professor of Biology, State University.
Missoula, Mont.

1. Yes. It is a menace to the good health and morals of the nation. It is an expensive, useless and harmful agent when used as drink, with no beneficial return to the purchaser and drinker. Not referring to scientific uses.

2. Have not changed. If anything am more firmly convinced.

3. All newspaper reports give larger bank deposits, lessening of crime, less poverty, better credit, less loss from workmen, better safety in travel.

4. Publicity is now given to every case of drunkenness, and to every source of purchase by those who oppose the Law. The facts are there seem to be fewer cases. Drunken men in my town a common sight a few years since. Now they are a rarity. The jails are being filled with bootleggers, rather than by drunken men.

5. There are those who try in every way to make the Law and its enforcement odious, with the hope there may be a change to the old system. There are those who want a thing because the laws say they cannot have it. There are those who break the laws because of the money they can make from those who will purchase at any price. These will become fewer as enforcement becomes more stringent.

Has Emptied Jails and Hospitals for Inebriates.

Jessica B. Peixotto,
Professor of Social Economics,
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

1. Yes.

3. The principal effect has in my judgment been to empty the county jails of the State and to leave the wards of the hospitals for inebriates almost empty.

4. Drunkenness has diminished according to our political statistics by about 50 per cent in rural districts and almost as much as that in the larger cities.

Regardless of Evasion of the Law Conditions Are Better—Present Lawlessness Temporary Phase.

Mary E. Wolley, President
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

1. Yes, in spite of the evasion and defiance of the Law I believe that conditions are better than they were before it was passed and that the present lawlessness is a temporary phase.

3. That the betterment of homes and better care of women and children of the men who formerly spent freely for drink are marked.

4. No.

Results Achieved Are Already Beyond Expectations.

J. S. Wilson,
Lecturer and Writer,
(Ex-Mayor of Berkeley),
Berkeley, Cal.

1. Yes. Most emphatically. Ancient evils die hard. There is no need for discouragement. A generation must pass before we see the real fruits of Prohibition.

2. The results already achieved are beyond my expectations. I had expected to see riots and possibly inspired uprisings to resist Prohibition.

3. This is probably the greatest single direct advantage. The open saloon was the robber of the workers' home.

4. Certainly not.

5. The violation of the Volstead Act by the rich classes is the most serious aspect of the liquor situation today. It is infecting the nation with lawlessness.

Methods of Suppressing Illegal Liquor Traffic Will Improve.

W. B. Bonfield, Pres. First National Bank.
Ottumwa, Ia.

1. If possible, I am more in favor of Prohibition than before the passage of the Amendment.

3. I am convinced that Prohibition has resulted in increased savings by the laboring people, less crime and poverty and better home life.

4. Drunkenness is not nearly so prevalent and will soon be still further decreased owing to vile quality of bootleggers' stuff, and better methods of suppressing illegal traffic which will develop as time goes on.

5. This was a very wet town where liquor interests were strong and the marked improvement here must be at least equalled in most other places.

Less Drunkenness, But Still Room for Improvement and for Support of Law Enforcement.

University of Maine,
Orono, Maine, March 13, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am certainly as much opposed to the liquor traffic as when I signed the petition to Congress. It seems to me that our experience with Prohibition under the prohibitory amendment has been reasonably satisfactory in Maine where we had Prohibition before the passage of the amendment and the fact that the traffic when outlawed throughout the nation helps the officers in Maine in their enforcement of the law. I believe that there is less drunkenness in Maine than there was previous to the passage of the Amendment but there is still considerable opportunity for improvement and it behooves every believer in the enforcement of the Law to be active in the support of the laws prohibiting the liquor traffic.

J. N. HART, Dean.

Has a Distinctly Beneficial Effect on Labor—Shameful Disregard of Law by Some People of Wealth and Privilege.

C. H. Brent, Bishop,
Buffalo, N. Y.

1. I have never varied in my judgment as to the desirability of Prohibition.

3. From such information as I have been able to gather I believe Prohibition has had a distinctly beneficial effect both on efficiency and labor and on saving money, to say nothing of the betterment of homes.

4. It depends on your community. A frontier city like Buffalo has more drinking than an inland town. There is shameful disregard of law on the part of some people of wealth and privilege. Among school boys and young girls in society there is more drinking than hitherto.

Prohibition Even in Most Absurd Treatment, Improvement Upon Former Conditions.

William A. Rogers, M.D., Lawyer

Portland, Me.

1. I am
2. I am disappointed that the beneficial effects which do result from abstinence from the use of liquor should in such apparent degree be neutralized by the even authoritative position and by the example of those in the so-called "higher circles."
3. I believe it, even in its most absurd treatment, an improvement upon other conditions.
4. It is said to be, but I do not think so.

Too Much Maudlin Sentiment for Bootleggers.

L. J. Colman,

Forewasting Piling and Timber,

Seattle, Wash.

1. Indeed I am. While there is some bootlegging it is nothing like in the old days with saloons on every corner, in some parts of the city, and the younger boys and men are not tempted as of yore.
2. Have not changed my views, but the enforcing branch of the Law is not doing as well as we hoped, and they are not getting the support of the people who believe in Prohibition as they should.
3. It has been a great thing for the laboring people and bank deposits show a marked increase from the laboring class.
4. Undoubtedly not, in fact it is very seldom now that one sees a drunken person on the streets of our city.
5. There is far too great a tendency among people who do not believe in the liquor business to wink at the "blind pinger" and have sympathy for him when caught, instead of helping to make an example of him.

Opposed to Whole Liquor Traffic, Including Beer and Wines.

Charles H. Gilbert,

Professor of Zoology,

Stanford University, California.

1. As firmly opposed as ever to legalizing the liquor traffic even to the extent of beer and light wines.
2. Am less optimistic concerning the possibility in the near future of reasonably enforcing the Law, but have not changed my views as to desirability of enforcing it as well as possible.
3. Have only indirect testimony on these subjects.
4. My observation in a number of large cities leads me to believe open drunkenness is far less common.

Should Have Expected a Period of Adjustment—Time Will Bring Success.

W. W. Comfort, President, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

1. Yes.
2. No personal observation.
4. Drunkenness is largely confined to rich law-breakers.
5. Period of adjustment necessary in case of such radical legislation. Success is assured with time.

Progress Satisfactory—Evil Can be Eradicated.

Harold B. Smith, Prof. Electrical Engineering,

Worcester Polytechnic Institute,

Worcester, Mass.

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. Favorable in all respects.
4. No.
5. Progress appears satisfactory—Evil can probably be eradicated arbitrarily at once.

Money Saved Through Prohibition Spent in Betterment of Homes and Providing Comforts for Wives and Children.

Robert H. Gardiner,

Trustee and Farmer,

Gardiner, Me.

1. I am still heartily opposed to the liquor traffic.
2. I think it has saved much money which has been spent in the betterment of homes and providing more comforts for wives and children.
4. I think drunkenness has decreased.
5. I deplore the example of defiance of the Law set by the rich and well-to-do and by men in public life who posed as advocates of the Amendment to the Constitution. The appeal of the American Bar Association for strict obedience to the Law has been too much neglected.

Young Generation Freed From Temptation of System That Made the Old Drunkard Who Now Drinks Moonshine When It Can Be Had.

Wm. H. Butler, Shoe Manufacturer,

Haverhill, Mass.

1. Yes. It is as injurious today as ever.
2. No change.
3. The young men are steadier in employment and do not seem to seek out opportunities to secure it. The old confirmed drunkard is drinking moonshine but our hope is the young man.
4. No.
5. Our employment absentees due to liquor very small compared with the open saloon days.

Continued Campaign of Education Needed to Annul False Glamor Literature Has Thrown Around Drunkenness.

William W. Folwell, Retired Accountant and Historian,
Minneapolis, Minn.

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. My range of observation is limited, but it seems to me that there has been great betterment. The old saloon has gone.
4. It seems to-me, not.
5. I suggest a continued campaign of education, aimed principally to investigate and at length annul the glamor which literature has thrown around drunkenness.

Energy and Money Turned to Higher Levels.

Emory S. Bogardus, Ph. D.,

University Teacher,

Los Angeles, Cal.

1. Yes, no serious evils have followed the enactment of the 18th Amendment, and much economic and social gain has resulted.
2. No change, except a deeper belief in the wisdom of abolishing the liquor traffic.
3. Has turned millions of dollars into more productive channels.
4. Apparently one-tenth to one-third as much drunkenness now, dependent upon class of people concerned.
5. The chief change has been the transfer of energy and money from destructive or low producing levels to higher levels.

Still For Prohibition.

Geo. A. Hulett, Teacher, Princeton, N. J.

1. I am of the same opinion.
2. Have not.
3. I have no complete information.
4. Less here.

Money Formerly Wasted Now Clothes Women and Children.

Wm. L. Thompson, Hon. Atty. General of Nebraska.
Lincoln, Neb.

1. I am of the same opinion as to that question has been mentioned in a number of ways has been shown.
2. No.
3. My experience or observation convinces me that Prohibition has been of great benefit to labor and instead of throwing money of the wages into the sewer has placed it on the backs of children and wives for their happiness and comfort.
4. No, nothing like it.
5. We carried Nebraska in 1900 for Constitutional Prohibition by about 20000. My judgment is that if voted on today it would carry by 120000 or more.

Thank God the Coming Generation Will Live in a Better Environment!

E. C. DeWolfe, Advertising & Catalogues, Chicago, Ill.

1. Yes. It takes time to develop a radical change. A coming generation will live in a different environment.
3. Very definitely improved conditions.
4. Certainly not. The isolated cases seen are more conspicuous because of their rarity.
5. The unfortunate thing is that men who would deny any aspersions upon their Americanism are flouting this element of our fundamental law and contributing to the tendencies to lawlessness which in other matters they deplore.

Wants Beer and Light Wines Distributed to Homes Only By Government, Thus Making the Government a Co-worker With Evil.

Battle Creek, Mich., March 10, 1922.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

While it is true that I signed the petition for Prohibition, after looking at its workings and studying the situation, I am strongly opposed to the present enactment of the Law, and am in favor of beer and light wines, to be distributed under supervision of the Government to homes only, and not to restaurants or bar rooms.

F. L. TAPMAN.

349 Broadway, New York.

Selfishness Which Violates the Law Should be Punished.

Frank H. Brooks,
Trustee and Director,
St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

1. More so than ever.
2. Changed them only to be more convinced that the present law breakers should be punished.
3. I believe it is absolutely beneficial to the vast majority in every way.
4. Not among the rank and file. Among the well-to-do and those who can pay, there seems to be a determined fight to break laws, ridicule a beneficent law and try to succeed in showing selfishness.
5. The rich high-class who connive with bootleggers should be classed as criminals and criminally responsible for insisting upon having their drinks in defiance of the Constitution and the laws of the land.

Drunkenness a Rare Sight Now.

EDWARD A. STEINER, Professor,
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.

1. Yes, decidedly do.
3. The home of the average American citizen especially that of the workman has been decidedly benefited.
4. Not nearly as common, in fact a rare sight though I travel constantly all over the United States.

Only the Idle Rich Increase in Drunkenness.

Upton Sinclair, Author.

Pasadena, Cal.

1. I am as much opposed to it. I didn't suppose it could be enforced all at once. We shall have to educate, and keep at it, as with any other hard, slow job.
4. Not so much among labor, only among the idle rich.
5. I am opposed to the use of alcohol for medical or religious uses. Think we can't get real Prohibition until we stop its manufacture in any form which can be drunk.

No Question as to Economic Benefits.

P. F. Walker,
Iwan School of Engineering,
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

1. Yes.
2. There can be no question as to the economic benefits that have resulted in many parts of the country from the application of the prohibitory law.
3. My residence being in a State that has had a prohibitory law for many years, there is no perceptible change. I cannot speak therefore as to this question. My impression is that in States which had an effective law before the National Law was passed have had some increased difficulties with bootlegging, but feel that this is a temporary matter, however.

Movement to Get Wine and Beer in Interest of Open Saloons.

B. F. Davis, Banker,
City National Bank,
Lansing, Michigan.

1. Yes. I think the movement to get beer and wines back is in the interest of the open saloon. Politicians can better and cheaper corral votes that way, hence the drive.
3. We have many evidences of better conditions on account of absence of saloons. Dealers have reported payment of bills that had been charged off and forgotten.
4. No.
5. If activities of bootleggers could be better looked after conditions would be ideal.

The Liquor Evil Dies Hard.

F. E. Horack, Professor, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

1. Yes. Rome was not built in a day, and we all know the liquor interests die hard.
2. Have not changed my views on the subject.
3. The Sheriff tells me that there are fewer occupants of the jail now and my banker tells me men have savings accounts now who never had them before.
4. One hears much of moonshine and homebrew, but a drunk on the streets of Iowa City is a very rare sight now.
5. More reliance must be placed upon enforcement by outside authorities. Local authorities hate to make trouble for their friends or relatives or influential voters.

No Reason to Change View on Prohibition.

J. P. Lichtenberger,
Professor University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

1. I see no reason for changing my views as expressed in the former petition.
3. Have not studied it carefully. My impression is that the general effect is good.
4. I think it probably is just now. The chief source of liquor are bad concoctions that are more deadly in their effects.
5. I think the reaction against Prohibition is natural but it will subside gradually. I hear no arguments for the establishment of the saloon.

Has Improved Moral Tone, Lessened Crime, Increased Savings and Wrought More Than We Can Enumerate.

Charles S. Osborn.

Former Governor of Michigan.

South St. Mar, Mich.

1. More opposed even than ever. The results have more than justified every hope. The average of those who drink now will be in less than 20 years. Younger generation will gradually become temperate.

2. Prohibition has improved the moral tone of the country, lessened crime, increased savings, made possible for the people to weather a period of extreme financial depression and re-alignments with a minimum of suffering. Has done so much that cannot be enumerated or even seen.

3. Not common at all. Drunkenness is rarely to be seen. See statistics of police courts and mortality statistics of deaths from alcoholism, etc.

4. America is more orderly, sober and sensible and sane than at any previous time. Bums and bootleggers are flopping like a chicken with its head off or a fish dying out of water.

Ineffective Enforcement Has Made Results Other Than We Should Have.

Henry R. Seager.

Professor of Political Economy.

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

1. Yes, although the enforcement of the Volstead Law has been so disappointing.

2. My limited observation makes me think that in States where public opinion is really behind Prohibition the effects have been beneficial. Fairly convincing evidence of this was supplied in the survey of the effects of Prohibition on conditions in Grand Rapids, Michigan, published as a special number of the Survey magazine about one year ago.

3. Not so prevalent so far as my observation goes, but the improvement is much less than was hoped for because of ineffective enforcement in communities like New York City where public opinion on the whole is not favorable to Prohibition.

Illicit Drinking, Like Other Crimes, Can be Reduced to Minimum.

A. Holmes, President, Drake University.

Des Moines, Ia.

1. Yes. My reasons for opposing the liquor traffic before the Prohibition Amendment have not been changed by any facts or evidence which have come out since then.

2. My observation has been limited to personal observation of a few families in which betterment of the homes is clearly apparent.

3. No, not by any means.

4. Great good has been accomplished by closing the saloons, the places where many young men were taught to drink alcohol. Total abstinence is a personal matter and will come with education. Illicit drinking is like any other crime; it can be reduced to a minimum.

Human Welfare Promoted in Highest Degree.

John Harvey Kellogg, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. S., Superintendent, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

1. Yes.

2. No change.

3. Prohibition in the highest degree promotes human welfare and business prosperity and is in no way opposed to these interests.

4. By no means. Drunkenness is now exceedingly rare whereas formerly it was very common.

Buying Homes and Taking Better Care of Family.

J. W. Fieldhouse, Real Estate Dealer,

Elihart, Ind.

1. Yes, and more so than ever.

2. They are buying homes more than before and are taking better care of their families.

3. No not one-twentieth as much.

Collective Will Secures Social Freedom.

Vida D. Scudder, Professor.

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

1. Yes. My views are the usual ones. The collective will secures social freedom by curtailing individual rights to indulgence in a degrading habit.

2. I wish simpler provision might be made for very old delicate people securing choice cordials.

3. I am sure it is all so, but have had no chance at personal observation.

4. I see fewer drunken men about.

A Physician Claims That 90 Per Cent of His Acquaintances Are Law Breakers—Possibly a New Selection Is Needed.

Henry J. Berkeley, Physician.

Baltimore, Md.

1. The farce called the Volstead Law spells demoralization not Prohibition. Full 90 per cent of my acquaintances are now law breakers, and the drop from the moral law is now leading many of them astray in other ways. For legitimate medical uses, even external ones, no alcohol can be had. For illegitimate purposes one can buy all the whiskey they wish and at a price but slightly higher than the old one. The result is much more secret drinking than of old, and the tendency is to drain the bottle, rather than take a drink or two.

2. My present views are answered as above.

3. My knowledge relating to this question is too vague to be able to answer it.

4. Among young men, and especially among young women of the so-called better classes, there is far more drunkenness than five years ago.

5. While I would not have "hard" liquors and the saloon back, the only solution of the problem I can see is the restoration of beers and wines to be drunk in the open. This will avoid many of the present evils.

Believes in Changing the Law Instead of Enforcing the Law.

Walter Renton Ingalls, Consulting Engineer, New York, N. Y.

1. If it be true that about five years ago I, "in company with a thousand other leading men in the country," signed a petition to Congress advocating the Prohibition of alcoholic drink in the United States, I now reverse that opinion and advocacy. All possible economic benefit that might have been expected to result from the prohibition of alcoholic drink is offset by the disrespect for all laws that is being produced among the best classes of citizens.

2. I am sure that there is no adequate statistical evidence enabling this question to be answered one way or another.

3. I never moved among circles of people who were in the habit of getting drunk.

4. I am convinced that the enactment and enforcement of the Prohibition laws is producing dangerous moral decadence. It will probably be difficult to cancel the 18th Amendment, but the Volstead Law should be repealed and something substituted to the effect that anything with less than 50 per cent alcohol is not intoxicating, or something like that; not a mere authorization of the use of light wines and beer.

Decrease in Drunkenness Despite Law Breakers.

Thomas W. Elkinton.

Works Manager, Philadelphia Quartz Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Factory, Anderson, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., Chester, Pa.,
 Kansas City, K. M., and Rahway, N. J.

1. Our company is still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that it was when we signed the petition to Congress referred to.

2. We have no statistics which show that there has been a definite saving of money which was formerly spent for liquor, as regards the group of men who are employed at our works. There is little or no absenteeism on Monday morning, which was a regular event with certain men before Prohibition was made effective. We know of a few cases in the families where we have been able to learn of the home condition, that there was a definite change in the family life when it became impossible for the head of the family to spend money freely for drink.

3. This question has been answered specifically as applied to our works in No. 2. In general, we feel that drunkenness is not as common as it was heretofore, although there are plenty of law breakers and it apparently seems to be a fad to see how far you can go in breaking the Law.

Charity Workers Say Drink Problem Has Been Eliminated From Their Problems.

J. H. James.

Professor of Chemistry,
 Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. Yes.

2. I have not changed my views as to the desirability of having Prohibition, but I rather feel that the American public is not quite ready for as radical a change. The excessive lawbreaking that is going on, makes one tremble for the future of our Government. I am not sure but that we could have had the benefits noted below with the ban on all forms of alcohol except beer. The open defiance of the Law, as it is now enforced, may in the long run be worse than the evils of drink.

3. There is no question as to the effect the removal of strong drink has had on the laboring classes. Charity workers state that the drink factor has been eliminated from their problems.

Permission of Light Wines and Beer Would Make Way Easier for "Hard" Liquor Disposal.

Elliott Frost,

Industrial Management Council,
 Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.

1. Ideally, I should prefer (a) to permit light wines and beer, (b) to prohibit the strong liquor saloon.

2. My chief reason is the disrespect for law engendered at present.

3. Distinctly favorable to Prohibition.

4. No.

Prohibition Means Improved Home Life.

Joseph M. Steele,

Engineer and Constructor.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1. I am most certainly opposed to the liquor traffic and am sure great benefits will result when the Law is enforced.

3. Prohibition means improved home life and conditions, better health and loyal citizenship and stoppage of waste.

4. No. It is only occasionally we see men on the street under influence of liquor.

5. Our future generations will be greatly benefitted.

Full Purses and Empty Heads Still Get Drunk, but Prohibition Has Benefitted the Families.

Frederick H. Howard, M. D.,

Williamstown, Mass.

1. The obvious benefit already resulting from partial Prohibition is a very clear proof of the evils of unrestricted sale of liquor.

2. No change.

3. Personal experience—My wife is chairman of a local relief organization. Since Prohibition was established the number of families needing assistance has diminished more than half.

4. Much less common among the rank and file of the people. Those who have full purses and empty heads still get drunk, but they are an unimportant class.

5. I am in doubt about the Volstead Act. The ideal would be to prohibit spirituous liquor and to allow the sale of wine and beer, although the difficulties of administration of such a policy are obvious. They would perhaps be no greater than the enforcement of total Prohibition.

Strongly Opposed to Former Saloon System—Thinks Present Law Extreme Though Admits General Effect of Prohibition Has Been Good.

E. G. Conklin.

Prof. of Biology.

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

1. Yes, personally I am just as strongly opposed to the old saloon as ever, but I am convinced that Congress has gone too far in defining any beverage as intoxicating that contains more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent alcohol.

2. The Law as at present enforced is bringing about a general disregard for all law. Lawlessness with regard to Prohibition is condoned by many leading citizens and the effect will be disastrous.

3. In general the effect has been very good.

4. No, not in general, but we have had more cases of discipline for drunkenness among college students than ever before.

5. President Wilson's idea of prohibiting distilled liquors, but permitting manufacture and sale of light wines and beer should be adopted by Congress.

Labors Efficiency Raised and Home Conditions Improved.

Charles R. Fitch, Manager.

The Stanley Works.

Bridgewater, Mass.

1. We are still opposed to the liquor traffic as formerly conducted, but we do believe in permitting the consumption of light wine and beer.

3. Our observation convinces us that Prohibition has raised the laborer's efficiency, has improved home conditions and brought about a general betterment in behalf of those dependent on his efforts.

4. No, it is only upon rare occasions we see evidences of intoxication in our locality.

Full Effect of Prohibition Will Be Realized When Present Generation of Alcoholics Dies.

A. B. Wolfe, Professor

Economics and Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

1. Yes.

2. No change.

3. I have made no study.

4. It is not, so far as my personal observation goes.

5. It stands to reason that the full effects of Prohibition will not be apparent for many years—until the generation accustomed to drink dies and a new generation comes on.

The Violator of Prohibition Laws Places Himself With Anarchists.

George F. Rowland, President University of Southern California, Hermosa Beach, Cal.

1. Yes. A very severe penalty should be meted out to the violators of the Law.

2. There are some worthless fellows who use Prohibition as an excuse for their worthless conduct but I believe it has been a blessing to the great mass of laborers and has been a great blessing to their families.

3. No. We scarcely see a man under the influence of liquor in Los Angeles. It used to be a very common occurrence.

4. I am not a "party" Prohibitionist but a strong believer in the supremacy of the Law.

The man who violates the Prohibition Law is not in a position where he can complain of the radical Socialist-Anarchists and the like.

There Will Be no Repeal of the Prohibition Statute, for Results to Public Good Unquestionably Justify the Law.

William B. Sheppard, Judge.

Pensacola, Fla.

1. Experience has modified my views as to the nature of most effective legislation but such views are nebulous, but would favor dispensary experimentation.

2. Some changes might induce greater respect for the Statute. Public opinion must be won to effect stricter enforcement.

3. Results unquestionably justify the Law, poorly as it works and futile as is its enforcement. Prohibition conduces to better social conditions, diminishes crime, improves citizenship and makes for the public good.

4. Marked decrease in drunkenness. Better order generally and almost total absence of the disorder and resultant offenses which formerly filled the police courts every Monday morning.

5. There is a steadily growing contentment among the sober thinking classes in favor of Prohibition. There may be some changes, but no repeal of the Prohibition Statute.

Admits Considerable Betterment in the Home but Wants to Give in to Law Breakers Because of Lax Enforcement, Which Would Undo All Good Accomplished and Make People Subservient to Any Criminal Element Strong Enough to Resist Law.

Thomas J. McKay, Manufacturer,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. No! Feel that the Law should be revised, allowing light wines and beers, obtainable through Government dispensaries. Unalterably opposed to heavy alcoholics or saloons.

2. Feel that the Law cannot be enforced as now enacted, as opposition is too great and a premium, as it were, being put on "law breaking," thereby causing a contempt for the Law, which cannot be changed as long as the law of fermentation exists.

3. From the point of view of labor, my observation leads me to believe there has been a considerable betterment in the home.

4. Openly, No! Otherwise, Yes!

A University Town Without Drunkenness.

C. N. Little,

Dean, College of Engineers, University of Idaho,
Moscow, Idaho.

1. Yes, I am convinced that the Prohibition amendment and the activity of Congress in enforcing it are resulting in great benefit to the country.

4. No. At the present time I practically never see and rarely hear of a case of drunkenness in this University town of 5000 people.

Seen Only One Drunken Man Since Prohibition Went Into Effect.

Wm. Romanie Newbold,

Professor of Philosophy,

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Yes and more.

2. I am open to conviction, but not convinced as to the desirability of permitting free sale of light beers and wines.

3. I have no opportunity for such observation.

4. I have seen only one drunken man since Prohibition Law went into effect.

Cellar Tenements a Thing of the Past.

Arthur Perry, Banker, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic.

2. The open saloon has practically wholly disappeared, wages are saved, cellar tenements a thing of the past and children and women are better fed and better clothed.

4. Decidedly not. With the distilleries shut down and with the very limited amount of liquor released from bond by the Government it is clear that not more than a fraction of the amount formerly consumed is now drunk.

Intensive Study Shows Great Improvement in Family Conditions.

Herbert N. Shenton, Instructor in Sociology,
Columbia University,

New York City.

1. I am. I can see no reason why the traffic would not have the same effects today that it had ten or twenty years ago, save that in some cases the effects would be intensified.

2. No change.

3. A careful study of a community about a mile square in Jersey City has shown numerous benefits resulting from the present regulation of the traffic.

4. So far as my intensive study in Jersey City is concerned, the answer is absolutely no. Numerous families (many of foreign ancestry) are for the first time socially and economically on a substantial basis, according to their own statements, particularly because of the disappearance of the open saloon.

5. I shall welcome every scientific investigation of the social and economic effects of the Eighteenth Amendment and will try to study it in an unprejudiced spirit.

Greater Reverence for Law Must be Created.

Robert J. Aley, President Butler College,

Indianapolis, Ind.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic in every way. I believe in it more today than ever before.

3. There has certainly been a great increase in savings since the adoption of Prohibition. Officers who have to do with the care of women and children report uniformly that the need of help is less than formerly.

4. I believe that drunkenness is much less common now than at any time previous to this.

5. One of the great needs is that there be created in America a great reverence for law. The attitude of some good people toward the prohibitory law is breeding contempt for all law among many others.

For Prohibition.

Philip Sellers, Engineer & Architect,

New Haven, Conn.

1. Yes.

Two National Banks With \$2,000,000 Deposits Now Stand Where Two Saloons Stood.

Wm. J. Fuux, President Logan Coal Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1. A knowledge of the beneficial results of Prohibition has proven to me I was correct in advocating the Law.

2. I more than ever favor Prohibition.

3. The families of the laboring class are better fed and clothed—the children wear shoes and stockings, that formerly were bare footed. Courage and content has taken the place of fear and despair. The men who were most frequently in the saloon give expression to the hope that whiskey and beer will never come back.

4. Positively no, and no honest man can say to the contrary.

5. The most cogent reason I can give, aside from the cheerful, contented faces of the families, is that since the days of Prohibition where there formerly stood two saloons, now stand two National Banks, with a deposit list of about two million dollars. Who would have the saloon back?

Men Live Better—Crime and Destitution Less Under Prohibition.

H. L. Paddock, Paper Manufacturer,

Fulton, N. Y.

1. Yes. I am absolutely opposed to the liquor traffic on account of its harmful effect to the community—on men, women and children.

3. Less trouble with labor—men work steadily instead of staying out for few days after pay day. Men live better—clothe family better.

4. No, not nearly so common as before.

5. Our local court officer, Judge H. G. Wilson, says crime here is much less—destitution much less under present conditions.

Disrespect for Law Is No Excuse for Yielding to Lawbreakers.

Madison Bentley,

Professor of Psychology,

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

1. My views have somewhat changed.

2. I still think the elimination of the saloon desirable. The attempt to enforce the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution has brought about a number of deplorable results, one of which is a general disrespect for law and its enforcement.

3. No first hand experience. My opinion is that economic results of the Amendment have been important and beneficial.

4. I don't know.

A Physician's Testimony to Prohibition Benefits.

Joseph McFarland, M. D.,

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology,

University of Pennsylvania, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

1. I am just as much opposed to the liquor traffic as ever. In fact, somewhat more so as it seems to endeavor to maintain itself contrary to Law.

2. No change except as stated above.

3. It seems to me that labor people have been benefitted, and those with whom I have talked agree with me, even though they sometimes regret what has taken place.

4. I used to see drunken persons about every day; now I see them very rarely.

5. I think conditions very encouraging, and believe the people will soon become accustomed to the new conditions and that the evasions of the Law will diminish.

Nation-Wide Prohibition Has Greatly Reduced Intemperance.

American Museum of Natural History,

For the People, For Education, For Science

New York, N. Y., March 21, 1922.

I take pleasure in answering your questionnaire as follows:

1. I am still strongly opposed to the liquor traffic.

2. I have not changed my views.

3. I believe, on the whole, that American homes are much better off.

4. Drunkenness is much less common.

After consulting with Professor C. E. A. Winslow, Curator of the Department of Public Health in this Museum, I find no reason to change the position which I took five years ago when I signed the petition for Nation-wide Prohibition. I am convinced that, on the whole, Nation-wide Prohibition has greatly reduced intemperance and that the effects have been decidedly beneficial, outside of certain special classes of a community in the larger cities.

I trust you will give wide publicity to this expression of my opinion.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORNE, President.

Better Home Life, More Savings, More Decent Streets and Trains Under Prohibition.

Ellwood P. Cubberley,

Dean of School of Education,

Stanford University, California.

1. Yes. It was a blight on our homes, our industry and our youth. We are well rid of it. It cost us heavy toll also in the sufferings of our women and children.

3. Better home life, more bath tubs, marked increase in savings deposits, more decent streets and trains, and Saturday night and Sunday wholesome. I notice, particularly, the marked change in character of the Overland trains.

4. I seldom see or smell anyone under influence of liquor. I think it is confined today almost exclusively to the rich, with a diminishing supply to draw on.

5. Trains to Chicago used to be one long drink, with much noise and loud talking at night in the sleepers. Now they are clean and quiet, and any drinking is confined to the drawing rooms.

A Boon to Women and Children.

William T. Foster, PH.D., LL.D., director, Pollak Foundation for Economic Research (formerly president of Reed College), Newton, Mass.

1. Prohibition has worked thus far just about as I anticipated. I am still in favor of the Law, and for the same reasons as formerly.

2. Most of the current references to failures to enforce the Law are either wholly beside the point or show no understanding of the necessarily slow and uneven progress of all social reform.

3. Every source of evidence which I have been able personally to verify shows that Prohibition already has been a boon to women and children.

4. My observations on this point are too limited to be of any use as evidence.

Liquor Produces Economic Waste and Misery.

Chester W. Wright,

Professor of Economics, University of Chicago.

1. Yes, because of the economic waste and general misery and suffering it involves.

2. No.

3. I have no personal experience as to the effects.

4. No.

Sickness and Accidents Lessened Under Prohibition.

W. A. Evans, M. D.,
Health Department.

The Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

1. Yes. It takes about thirty years to make Prohibition effective. I am not disappointed that a Federal Amendment has not effected the change over night.
2. Labor situation has been abnormal from several angles for several years. Analysis of the complex to be of value should be extensive.
4. No.
5. There is medical evidence (from American Medical Association) that cirrhosis of liver, heart stroke and certain types of accidents have been lessened, also certain kinds of pneumonia.

The Nation Must Fight to Enforce Its Laws Against Liquor.

Wm. A. Schapur, Manufacturer,
Minneapolis, Minn.

1. Yes, I am opposed to the liquor traffic now and always have been.
3. The present business conditions obscure the real effect of Prohibition. The situation is too abnormal to trace the results of Prohibition. The crime wave now sweeping the whole world has no connection with liquor. It is the aftermath of the war, and effects all nations.
4. No it is not. There is some drunkenness, a good deal of it in all our cities. But that is inevitable. The drink craze cannot be stamped out by act of legislation. It takes years of fighting to enforce such laws after they are enacted.
5. Of course there was some foreign war propaganda directed against the liquor business in the United States that has switched about now that its purpose has been effected. We must fight the liquor evil all the harder.

Improvement All Along the Line.

Wm. H. Hamilton,
Manager Operations,

Cotestville, Pa.

1. I am, just as much as ever.
2. I have not changed my views in the least.
3. There has been much improvement. Do not see how we would have gotten through these times.
4. Not nearly so bad.
5. There is no doubt of the improvement all along the whole line since the saloon has been done away with.

Bootlegging on the Decline.

T. W. Sims,
Former Member of Congress,
Attorney-at-Law,

Linden, Tenn.

1. My opposition to the liquor traffic is unabated.
2. No change.
3. Very decided improvement.
4. Drunkenness is by no means as common now as it was under the open saloon.
5. I think that bootlegging is on the decline and that the law is being better enforced.

Homes and Children Benefited.

W. A. Rogers, Contractor and Civil Engineer,
Chicago, Ill.

1. Yes.
3. Labor saves now more than formerly, homes and children are benefited thereby.
4. No.

Money Formerly Used for Liquor Now More Wisely Used.

E. L. Bogart,
Professor of Economics,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

1. Yes, my opposition to the liquor traffic is based upon purely economic grounds. Those have not altered.
3. It is impossible to state what the effect of Prohibition has been on labor, for the World War completely changed the labor situation. There can, I think, be no doubt but that much of the money formerly devoted to liquor is now used more wisely.
4. Drunkenness is probably not so common today, but the disregard of law, which has followed the passage of the Volstead Act is nearly as pernicious in its far-reaching effects.

Continued Prohibition Our Only Cure for Present Evils.

W. P. Manley, President,
The Security National Bank,
Sioux City, Ia.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic and have not changed my views in any way.
3. I have no occasion to change my views so far as the beneficial effect of Prohibition has had on the liquor traffic.
4. Drunkenness is rather uncommon and not as common as formerly under the open saloon.
5. Continuous Prohibition of the liquor traffic is our only cure for present evils.

The Next Generation Will be Without a Liquor Craving Appetite.

Edward L. Munson,
Army Surgeon,
Washington, D. C.

1. Absolutely opposed.
2. No change.
3. Money no longer spent on liquor is available for more useful purpose.
4. No. The alcoholic will get liquor to satisfy a craving artificially produced. But the next generation will grow up without such a craving by reason of relative inability to establish the alcohol habit. The question solves itself in one generation.
5. The liquor men have brought out every specious argument in favor of a return to liquor sale. But they haven't mentioned their one real argument, that they want the money.

Prohibition Beneficial to All Classes.

W. R. Bixler, Asst. Mgr., The Kenton Hardware Co.,
Kenton, O.

1. Yes, still opposed to the same degree or more.
3. Prohibition has been beneficial to all classes especially laboring class.
4. No. In our community drunkenness is practically unknown.
5. Would very much regret to see Prohibition Act repealed. The benefits of same will be much more apparent in the next generation.

Old "Bums" Disappearing.

Mrs. V. G. Simkhevitch, Director, Greenwich House,
New York, N. Y.

1. I am very doubtful.
2. Universal lawbreaking.
3. See very little difference so far, but expect to.
4. Yes, but by a different group. Old bums disappearing—
young people drinking more.

General Moral and Physical Improvement Under Prohibition.

Charles J. Hawk, The Selly Shoe Company,

Portsmouth, O.

1. Emphatically just as much opposed as ever, or if it were possible even more so, due to the general moral as well as physical improvement due to Prohibition.

2. Answer in number 1.

3. Through Prohibition labor is not as irregular and as a whole in a better frame of mind and more open to reason. Those who formerly patronized the saloon are providing for their families not only in the necessities but in the way of pleasure. There are more who are buying their own homes, have savings accounts and own automobiles than there were under the open saloon.

4. While drunkenness is more noticeable it is far less common than under the open saloon.

5. There is not a foreman or executive in our organization who would want to go back to the open saloon because it now is so much more pleasant to deal with employees.

Drunkards Have Become Sober and Families are Happier, Better Clothed and Better Fed.

H. J. Patterson, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

1. Yes. Then we believed it would be a good thing to have Prohibition; now from experience we know that it is beneficial.

2. Labor is more reliable; many families happier, better treated, clothed, and fed. Many men are saving and paying for homes who formerly used all in drink. Less temptation for young men, and parents have feeling of satisfaction and safety with the removal of the saloon.

4. No. Many laboring men in this section were drunk each week end or month depending on pay day, and now always sober, different, better men.

5. I believe that the number who have a desire for liquor and who think that the present Law interferes with their personal liberty will become less each year and that the next generation will see but little agitation of this question.

Men Who Oppose and Violate the Law Under Greatest Obligation to Support It.

Benton Hanchett, Banker,

Saginaw, Mich.

1. I am still opposed.

2. No, except by being strengthened and confirmed.

3. Most favorable in every respect.

4. Much less common.

5. The men who oppose and violate the Law are the men who are under the greatest obligations to support it.

Question Now Is Not One of Liquor but of Suppressing Lawlessness.

John Haynes Holmes,

New York City.

1. Yes. Wanton violation of the Law does not alter the fact that the liquor traffic is a menace which cannot safely be tolerated in the nation's life.

3. Prohibition has had a most wholesome and beneficent effect. Large sums of money formerly spent in drink are now spent on necessities and comforts of life.

4. No, not in the country as a whole. In certain very restricted areas where peculiar conditions prevail there has been some increase but these are exceptional and temporary.

5. The question now before this nation is not one of liquor at all but of lawlessness. Anarchy is anarchy wherever it appears, whether with a bomb or a bottle.

Unchangeably Opposed to Liquor Traffic—Prohibition Has Wrought Great Benefits.

Walter B. Knight, Cotton Manufacturer,

Williamantle, Conn.

1. I am as much opposed to the liquor traffic as ever. I have seen the misery it caused and I will never vote for its return.

2. I have not changed my view.

3. While there are a good many mills found amongst Poles, Italians and Jews, and a few amongst other nationalities in this section, the use of intoxicants has been greatly curtailed and workmen's houses and families are much better cared for.

4. Drunkenness is not as common as it was and is largely confined to the older drinkers. The youth are not being so much drawn into it.

5. As an employer we do not have anything like the trouble we formerly did with drunks being missing from their work on Monday mornings.

Believes More Strongly Than Ever in Prohibition.

F. W. Hinit, Minister, Indiana, Pa.

1. Even more so. The history of the opposition to the Amendment and its enforcement only increases my conviction as to its wisdom and need.

3. Wholly favorable to Prohibition.

4. No.

5. If reputable citizens would all be law-abiding, and set an example of restraint and decency by not cultivating bootleggers or indulging in a cheaply cynical attitude to the enforcement of the Law, it would be a great gain.

Results Better Than Expected.

P. C. Fuller, Lumber,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1. More than ever.

2. Better than I expected.

4. No. The record in Police Court shows an increase lately. Now police arrest anyone under the influence of liquor especially when driving automobiles. When there is an accident and liquor is found in the car or on any of occupants, they are arrested. In old days persons only "dead drunk" were arrested.

Eighteenth Amendment One of Greatest Acts of Legislation Ever Passed.

Walter A. Danforth,

Treasurer Bangor Savings Bank,

Bangor, Me.

1. Yes.

3. I am in fullest accord with the statement made by President Harding.

5. I regard the 18th Amendment as one of the greatest and most effective pieces of legislation this country has ever passed.

Greater Benefit if Law Was Properly Enforced

William H. Taylor, Supreme Court Justice,

Hardwick, Vt.

1. Yes.

3. To the extent that the law is enforced it has, I feel confident, been beneficial along the lines indicated.

4. Emphatically, No.

5. The press is being filled with propaganda in the interest of the liquor traffic. There should be a well devised plan to counteract this.

Should Meet Desperate Fight of Liquor Forces by Determined Resistance and Aggressiveness.

K. G. Matheson.

President, Georgia School of Technology,

Atlanta, Ga.

1. I am more opposed than ever to the liquor traffic because of a keener realization of its evils. It is difficult to avoid the use of strong language in its condemnation.

2. Despite the liquor traffic, my observation and belief is that labor really is saving more money than ever before, and naturally, this saving will result in the betterment of homes.

4. I do not believe that drunkenness is as common as it was at the time of open saloons.

5. The desperate fight of the liquor forces to reinstate the liquor traffic should be met by the most determined resistance and aggressiveness on the part of Prohibition forces, instead of surrendering, we should carry the fight to the enemy.

Liquor Forever Doomed if Temperance Men and Women Do Their Duty.

Ex-Governor Samuel R. VanSant, Banker,

Minneapolis, Minn.

1. "Old Booze" is dying hard but surely dying. Wine and beer means the saloon again. Our women voters know this and they will never vote against home and children. Favor keeping up the fight every day and more fully persuaded that Prohibition is a good thing both for the individual and the class.

2. Saving bank deposits show that the laboring people are now saving their money, their children are better fed and clothed and being better educated.

4. No. On July 4 I drove 200 miles through our State (Minn.) passing many town celebrations and never a drunken lay or man. Why? No saloons.

5. We must fight this propaganda circulated by the wets that Prohibition does not prohibit. If true, why don't the wets turn dry? Keep up the fight for in twenty years or less we will have a nation of young men who never saw or will see the saloon for it is doomed if all temperance men and women do their duty.

Hopes the Government Will Enforce the Law.

Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem,

Bethlehem, Pa.

1. Yes. Still opposed and hope the Government will enforce its Law efficiently.

2. Have not changed my views in the least.

3. My information and observation lead me to be convinced that great good has already been accomplished.

4. By no means.

5. If our people of social standing and influence would more loyally support the Amendment it would be a great help.

Condition of Poor Bettered.

Joseph Sailer, M. D.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Yes.

2. Condition of poor improving.

4. No.

5. Enforcement in large cities very imperfect, otherwise results would be better.

Holds to Former Views Against Liquor.

E. H. Sleight, Accountant,

Moline, Ill.

1. Yes.

2. It has helped.

4. No.

Not 5 Per Cent as Much Drunkenness as Before Prohibition.

H. C. McComas.

Professor, Princeton University,

Princeton, N. J.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic.

2. I am more inclined to think light wines and beers could be manufactured, if not sold in a saloon.

3. I have had some direct evidence of the improvements mentioned.

4. In my observation there is not 5 per cent of the drunkenness of pre-Prohibition days.

5. The admission for insanity due to alcohol in the State Hospital has dropped enormously.

As "Old Topers" Pass Away Conditions Will Improve.

Arthur Jordan, Manufacturer,

Indianapolis, Ind.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic in every form and feel that the present laws should be enforced.

2. No change.

3. It is evident that there is more money being spent on the homes, and savings are increasing. However, men and especially laboring men are very restless.

4. Not nearly so much so as formerly.

5. It is my opinion that we will see an improvement in the conditions as time goes on, as the old toppers die off.

For Working Classes Influence Has Been Wholly Good

Eugene Lyman Fisk, M. D.,

Medical Director, Life Extension Institute, Inc.

New York, N. Y.

1. Yes.

2. No.

3. For the mass of the working class, the total influence has been wholly favorable.

4. No, not for the mass of people. Drinking has become a "fad" among leaders in certain social sets.

5. After 6000 to 10,000 years of alcoholic indulgence, we are entitled to at least ten years for a fair trial of abstinence. No one can say what the ultimate adjustment will be.

A Vast Improvement in Citizenship.

T. C. Munger,

U. S. District Judge,

Lincoln, Neb.

1. Yes. It is a useless waste of money and time, causes crime and poverty.

3. A vast improvement in industry and good citizenship.

4. Not one-hundredth part as much.

5. The general class of people, young or old, accept Prohibition willingly. It is mere bravado or wilfulness in those who do not, and time will soon make all willing to be abstainers.

More Energetic Efforts to Uphold Law Necessary.

J. G. Rounds, Des Moines, Ia.

1. Yes.

4. No.

5. I am spending the winter at Biloxi, Miss., and think the Government should take more energetic measures to suppress the large illicit traffic that is going on between the West Indies and this region.

Favors Prohibition.

Alan W. C. Menzies,

Professor of Chemistry,

Princeton, N. J.

1. Yes.

Saloon Money Now Going to Homes.

H. H. Franklin, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

1. Yes.
2. The percentage of wages formerly spent in the saloons is now reverting to the homes with telling effects. This, however, does not apply to our employees, as it has always been the policy of the company to procure a selected type of men.
4. Drunkenness not as common at present time. Cases of sickness reporting at our Emergency Hospital from this cause are very rare.

Improvement Despite Bootlegging.

Shaun Casady, Banking,
Des Moines, Ia.

1. Yes.
2. Have not changed my views.
3. A great improvement.
4. Not as common—but "bootlegging" is getting in its work to quite an extent.

Wants the Government Engaged in the Liquor Business.

Emmet Dwyer, Vice-President and Factory Mgr.,
The Michigan Stove Co., Detroit, Mich.

1. No, am not opposed to liquor traffic.
2. In favor of Government control of liquor.
3. Many men who never drank before are drinking today; there may not be as much drunkenness because there are no saloons, which is good, but drinking is done at home.
5. There should be No Saloons, but Government control of liquor.

Many Practical Benefits From Prohibition.

Springfield, Mass., March 18, 1922.

I feel that the test of the Prohibition Amendment is not complete; that there is some room for doubt whether Government dispensation might not have been a better course than Prohibition at the outset; that many practical benefits have resulted from Prohibition, but that it is a fair question whether the disregard for law does not counterbalance those results to a large extent.

E. O. SUTTON.

Uncertain as to Results.

Yarnell Henderson, Professor of Applied Physiology,
Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

1. I am uncertain whether Prohibition is really prohibiting or not.
2. I always thought a gradual development would be better than sweeping alteration of the peoples' habits. The first step should have been to eliminate whiskey.
3. I am not well posted, but I believe there is some improvement in this respect.
4. Probably not quite.

Saloon Is Dead and Liquor Business Dying.

Fred. E. Rogers, Publicity Manager,
Davis Bournonville Co.,

Jersey City, N. J.

1. Yes.
2. Have not changed.
3. Probably for the better but an impartial opinion would require an analysis very difficult to make in view of present economic conditions.
4. No.
5. The liquor business is dying and the saloon is going out. Bootlegging still flourishes.

Thousands of Families Saved.

Arthur H. Hall, President,
First National Bank,

Manchester, N. H.

1. Yes.
2. No change.
3. Thousands of whole families have been saved by Prohibition.
4. Not at all.
5. Always a few will do what they know they ought not to do.

Better Homes and Better Surroundings.

W. H. Metzler,
Dean of Liberal Arts,

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

1. Yes, more than ever.
2. No change.
3. Laboring men better off, saving more money, wife and children better cared for, better homes, and better surroundings.
4. No, it is not.

Marked Gain.

D. F. Grass,

Professor of Business Administration,

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.

1. Yes.
2. Only more firmly convinced of the economic gain to laborer and families.
3. Slow but marked gain in this respect.
4. No.

Effects of Prohibition Favorable.

Homer Folks, Social Worker

New York, N. Y.

1. Yes. The impressions which I have gained in regard to the effects of Prohibition (which thus far are only impressions) have all been favorable.
2. I have not changed my mind.
3. I have no first hand information on these phases of the subject.
4. I have no first hand information on the subject.
5. I have no first hand information on the subject.

Prohibition Has Come to Stay.

G. E. Savage,
Manufacturer,

Meriden, Conn.

1. Yes.
3. Better workmen; more money, and better every way.
4. No.
5. I trust Prohibition will be enforced. I believe it has come to stay and that the Law will be enforced more each year.

Enforce the Law.

E. J. Phelf, Banker,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

1. Yes, I fully believe in Prohibition.
5. I believe in the Law and that it should be enforced.

Generally Lessened Drunkenness.

Edwin O. Jordan,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

1. Yes.
4. In certain classes of society, yes. Generally, No.

Better Food and Better Clothing for Women and Children.

Thomas E. Campbell,
Governor of Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz.

1. Yes. I have not changed my views in any way with reference to the liquor traffic since signing the petition to Congress.

2. It is my experience that Prohibition has had a beneficial effect on labor, has resulted in increased savings, improved homes and better food and clothing for women and children of former drinkers. These savings would unquestionably be greater and conditions still more improved were it not for the illicit traffic in liquor.

4. No, although it has not diminished as much as supporters of Prohibition had hoped for, owing to the activities of bootleggers.

For Betterment of Homes, Women and Children.

F. T. Maxwell, Manufacturers.

Rockville, Conn.

1. Yes. Think it is a good thing. It will be more so later.

2. Helps on labor, for betterment of homes, women and children and more is saved. Children will know less about liquor in years to come. Good thing to get rid of saloons. Takes years to get whole effect of law.

4. Not nearly as much.

Prohibition Has Resulted in Betterment of Working People.

Charles Stelzle,
Publicity Councilor.

New York City.

1. I am still opposed to the liquor traffic.

2. While I have not changed my views on the fundamental question I think that more time should have been taken to educate the great masses of the people regarding the question of personal liberty, especially workingmen and people who come from countries in which wines and beer are very generally used.

3. I have no means of securing accurate information on this point, except by general observation. There is no doubt that Prohibition has resulted in the saving of money formerly spent for liquor, and that the general conditions of workmen have been improved by it.

4. Drunkenness in the streets is very common in New York City, where I spend most of my business life. The only way to arrive at an accurate statement on this question is to study the police records, although on account of the lack of uniformity in the enforcement of the laws, this is not altogether a satisfactory method.

A Banker Whose Experience With 10,000 Small Depositors Proves the Value of Prohibition.

Charles P. Smith,

President Burlington Savings Bank, Burlington, Vt.

1. Yes.

3. I am in full accord with the views expressed by President Harding in his letter.

4. No.

Only Need Stricter Enforcement to Make Improvement More Pronounced.

George G. Williams,

Farmington, Conn.

1. I am still most emphatically opposed to it, and always expect to be.

2. The effects have been marked, and will become more so as the laws are more strictly enforced.

4. By no means as common. Both observation and police court records show this to be so.

Always Opposed to Liquor Traffic.

Samuel S. Childs, Restaurant & Real Estate Operator.

New York, N. Y.

1. Always opposed to the liquor traffic.

4. Drunkenness is very much less.

5. Heartily endorse President Harding's statement quoted in your letter.

Benefit Shown in Increased Savings.

Herbert S. Kimball, Consulting Engineer,

Boston, Mass.

1. Yes.

2. No.

3. From reports it would seem that saving bank accounts are increasing.

4. Not on the streets.

Conditions Improving Daily.

John B. Lennon, Retired.

Bloomington, Ill.

1. Yes, stronger than ever.

2. No.

3. Results were excellent and are improving daily.

4. No, No, No.

Very Beneficial.

J. T. Patterson,

Professor of Zoology,

University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

1. Yes, I am still opposed.

3. Very beneficial.

4. No.

Store Accounts Better Paid Than Formerly.

D. V. Jackson, Judge District Court, Muscatine, Ia.

1. Yes.

2. No change.

3. It is the judgment of our merchants that store accounts are paid much better than formerly.

4. I think not.

Wants Everlasting Prohibition.

James Hartness,

Governor of Vermont and President Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt.

1. Yes.

2. All favorable to everlasting Prohibition.

4. No.

5. Just two sides—The home is for Prohibition, and appetite for alcohol and its profits is opposed.

Families of Working Men Receive Better Care.

W. H. Foster,

President, The General Fireproofing Co.,

Youngstown, O.

1. Yes.

2. I have not changed my view.

3. The families of the working men are better cared for.

4. By no means.

Believes in Prohibition.

H. W. Steele, Vice President,

American Brass Co.,

Waterbury, Conn.

1. Yes.

Unalterably Opposed to Liquor Traffic.

Bert M. Fernald,
United States Senator.

Washington, D. C.

1. I am unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic which I believe subversive to the public good, mental, moral, and physical.

2. My views are unchanged.

3. From information given me I feel convinced that more money is being saved, better treatment given women and children, and better work rendered by the laboring man under Prohibition.

4. Far less common.

5. I wish to be recorded as staunchly supporting the cause of Prohibition and earnestly desiring its adequate enforcement.

Holds Same Views as President Harding.

L. L. Woodruff, Professor of Biology, Yale University,
New Haven, Conn.

1. Yes.

4. No.

5. My views are exactly expressed in the statement by President Harding which you quote in your letter of March 16, 1922.

No Argument Against Prohibition.

M. Alexander, Merchant, (Ex-Governor of Idaho).
Boise, Idaho.

1. Yes.

2. No.

3. There is no argument against Prohibition.

4. No.

Endorses What Others Have Said for Prohibition.

C. R. Makepeace & Co.,
Mill Engineers,

Providence, R. I.

There is nothing we can add to say that has not been said already and better by others.

Improvement in All Directions.

Harry F. Ward,
Professor, New York City.

1. Yes.

2. No change.

3. Improvement in all directions.

4. No.

A Dry Section for Years.

Jno. T. Shanahan,

Sonyea, N. Y.

1. Previous petition was signed as a wartime necessity.

3. No change in this section as it has been dry for many years.

4. No change in recent years as this particular section was dry under local option.

A College President's Endorsement of Prohibition.

J. D. Eggleston, Prest.,
Hampden-Sidney College,

Hampden-Sidney, Va.

1. Yes, I see no reason to modify my view as then expressed.

3. Beneficial in every way.

4. No, very rare in this section.

A Nation-Wide Known Merchant's Views.

S. S. Kresge, Merchant,
(Kresges 5 and 10c Stores), Detroit, Mich.

1. More so than ever.

3. More thrifty; bills paid better; homes happier and better provided for.

4. No.

All Laws Inadequately Enforced.

S. S. McClure, Editor McClure's Magazine.

New York, N. Y.

1. Yes.

3. Favorable to Prohibition.

4. No.

5. Our laws are inadequately enforced in all fields. We do as well in enforcing Prohibition as the law against murder.

Homes Getting Money Formerly Spent in Saloons.

John Fahnlne, Former Manager Driggs, Seabury Ordnance Co.,
Sharon, Pa.

1. Yes.

2. I have not changed my views.

3. The homes are getting the money.

4. No.

Happier Homes.

F. W. Sargent, President,

New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., Manchester, N. H.

1. Yes.

2. No.

3. Bills paid much more promptly. Happier homes, etc.

4. No, very much less.

5. No.

As Much Opposed to Liquor Traffic as to Open Dispensary of Opiates.

W. H. Wilbur,

Manager, Southern Steel & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

1. YES! Just as bitterly opposed to the open saloon as would be to the open dispensary of opiates. They are all in the same class.

3. Labor more thrifty—and provide better for families than ever before.

4. No.

Marked Change for Better.

John L. Stewart,
Professor in Lehigh University,

Bethlehem, Pa.

1. Yes.

3. Marked change for the better.

4. No.

Would "Take No Backward Step."

Frank A. Youmans, U. S. District Judge, Fort Smith, Ark.

1. Yes, to use the language of General Grant, I would "take no backward step."

2. Have not changed.

3. Effect has been good.

4. No.

All for the Better.

James D. Barnett,

Professor in University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

1. Yes.

2. No change.

3. All for the better.

4. No, less.

To the First Edition of 84 pages, we have added the following 16 pages, in this Second Edition, containing letters from railroad presidents and others which still further strengthen the value of this publication.

We trust that every reader will cooperate in the interest of the nation and law enforcement by helping to increase the circulation of this pamphlet.

Railroad Presidents Tell of the Benefits of Their Rules That Forbid Train Employees Drinking.

"Personal Liberty" of These Employees Made Subservient to Public Welfare.

WHEN railroad officials established a rule that trainmen must not drink while on duty, and that even the frequenting of saloons when off duty would be cause for instant dismissal, no one ever questioned the wisdom of this decision; no one denounced railroad officials for destroying the "personal liberty" of their employees, nor did the employees resent the decision, and certainly the public did not—for every traveler knew that his life was the safer for that rule.

The railroad employees, being men of intelligence and honor, knew that the rule was a wise one and promptly obeyed it for the general good. They did not protest that their "personal liberty" was destroyed, nor did they seek to have the rule withdrawn. They readily yielded to the wisdom of the rule, even though here and there a black sheep was found who would secretly try to evade the rule. Every traveler heartily approves this order even though some one may himself drink to excess on the very train whose safety is insured by the integrity and soberness of the train men.

The nation saw the benefits of enforced sobriety on the part of railroad employees, and the nation, after half a century of fight against the liquor traffic, decided by an overwhelming vote in Congress and through state ratifications, to follow the railroad rule and forbid drinking by eliminating alcoholic beverages. If all the people had been as honorable and fair to their country's laws as the railroad employees were to the rules of their employers the whole country would, as in duty bound, have accepted these laws and abided by them as honorably as have the railroad employees by the rules of the roads. But no, the same spirit did not prevail. The liquor interests filled the land with propaganda for their interests. They talked about "personal liberty" and made many supposedly intelligent people believe that a great crime had been committed against "personal liberty", and yet nobody questions the wisdom of the rigid enforcement of Prohibition upon railroad employees. Other great corporations have followed the example of the railroads. No bonding company cares to bond a drinking man in any place of responsibility; no business man is willing to employ a clerk who drinks. Everywhere in business sobriety is in demand and the very men who are violating the Prohibition laws would look with the utmost horror upon any attempt made to demand that railroads should repeal their rules against drink. Such a movement would be denounced from one end of the land to the other.

With a view to securing the views of railroad presidents on the importance of their rule against drinking by their employees the following letter was sent leading railroad presidents:

(Copy)

May 31, 1922.

Dear Sir:

President Markham, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has recently called public attention to the notable decrease in railroad accidents. This decrease, it seems to me, is especially worthy of consideration and study in view of the difficulties under which railroads have been operated with inadequate rolling stock, and in many cases, inadequate track facilities, due to conditions brought about by Government administration.

Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive En-

gineers, writing to the *Manufacturers Record* very strongly favoring Prohibition, states that under Prohibition drunkenness among workmen has decreased 75 per cent, and it seems to me that President Markham's facts in regard to lessened accidents and Mr. Stone's statement about the decrease in drunkenness are both exceedingly suggestive. Railroads were among the first great interests in the country which forbade the use of alcoholic beverages by their employees, and travelers, therefore, necessarily felt a greater degree of safety when they knew that every railroad employee from the fireman to the conductor, engineer and dispatcher was free from the adverse influence of intoxicating drinks. I believe some roads extended this requirement that its train employees should not drink alcoholic beverages not only during the time they were on duty but when off duty.

I am interested in studying the influence of this requirement by the railroad officials that train employees should not drink, and especially so in connection with the remarkable statement by Mr. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who bitterly denounces the drinking habit and upholds Prohibition to the extreme and says that it has lessened drunkenness (among workmen) by 75 per cent. I am, therefore, asking many of the leading railroad presidents of the Country if the order that their train employees shall not drink is still enforced and if they have found it beneficial in lessening the danger of accidents on their lines. If this order is still in force, have you found any pronounced opposition to it among the employees themselves, or have they accepted it in the spirit of Grand Chief Engineer Stone's views?

Your views on the subject will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor.

The replies received are as follows:

Prior to Adoption of Eighteenth Amendment Had Repeated Occasion to Discipline Employees for Drinking, But Only Three Times Since.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation,
Office of the President,

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have long had and still have the following rule in effect on this road:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, we had repeated occasion to discipline employees for the use of intoxicating liquors, sometimes because of such use while on duty, and sometimes because of the frequenting of saloons while off duty. Since the Amendment became effective, we have had only three employees disciplined for the violation of the rule quoted. We have not taken any formal expression of the views of employees, but our operating officials are firmly of the opinion that practically all of the employees are in favor of the strict enforcement of the rule as essential to the safety of employees, of the public, and of railroad property.

E. R. DANLOW, President.

Railroad Rule Against Drinking Great Value in Elimination of Majority of Accidents and Its Enforcement Aided by Adoption of Prohibition.

Union Pacific System,
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company,
Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company.

Omaha, Neb., June 3, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Rule "G", which is a part of the established regulations on all railroads, reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule is rigidly enforced and there is no question, but, that it has been of the very greatest value in the elimination of the majority of accidents. Its enforcement has been greatly aided by the adoption of prohibition in localities and states, and later by the Federal Government.

CARL R. GRAY, President.

Railroad Men Realize Use of Liquor Introduces Increased Hazard for Themselves and Public.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company,
The New England Steamship Company,
New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company,

The Hartford and New York Transportation Company,
Office of the President,

New Haven, Conn., June 6, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Regarding the effect of Prohibition on railroad employes and its relation to railroad accidents generally.

Rule G of our Operating Book of Rules reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicants while on or off duty, or the visiting of saloons or places where liquor is sold, is prohibited. Any violation of this rule by employes connected with train operation will be sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule has been in effect, in its present form, since May 17, 1914, and in a slightly modified form, prior to that date, for a number of years.

Prior to the enactment of the Volstead Enforcement Act there was more or less discipline imposed for violation of the rule. Since the Volstead Act there has been a material improvement in this respect, which, no doubt, has had its effect upon the matter of safety in operation, although I attribute the results which we have obtained from the standpoint of safety work more to the efficiency of our Safety Department, coupled with the hearty co-operation on the part of our employes, than I do to the enactment of the Prohibition Law.

The employes, particularly those engaged in engine and train service, by reason of their organization beneficiary funds, and for other natural humanitarian reasons, have gradually increased their interest in safety work, which has been a very strong potential factor in safety results.

The railroads have likewise specialized in this branch of the service.

The locomotive engineers, as an organization, have consistently forbidden the use of intoxicants by their members, and they rarely ever, as an organization, appeal for leniency for one of their members guilty of a violation of this fundamental law of their order.

We have found no opposition to Rule G, above quoted, on the part of our employes, as they realize, quite as keenly as we do, that the use of liquor introduces a much increased hazard, not only for the employe himself, but for others who are immediately engaged in the service with him.

E. J. PEARSON, President.

Railroads First Industry to Make Drive for Temperance.

Southern Pacific Lines,
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company,
Louisiana Western Railroad Company,
Iberia & Vermilion Railroad Company,
The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company,
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company,
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company,
The Houston East & West Texas Railway Company,
Houston & Shreveport Railroad Company,
Southern Pacific Terminal Company,
Direct Navigation Company,

Houston, Tex., June 7, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Nearly all railroads have been actively engaged in the reduction of accidents for many years. The Southern Pacific Lines have perhaps pioneered in that direction and still follow up through every avenue the situations requiring correction with a view of reducing accidents. The railroads were also first in making a drive for temperance among their employes and insisting that was a requisite that must be observed on the part of all concerned, and for many years the amount of drinking among railroad employes has been negligible. Therefore, since the advent of National Prohibition we have not noticed any change in the habits or morale of our employes in that direction. We still have in force a rule that has been in effect for many years prohibiting employes from indulging in liquor or frequenting places where liquor is sold. The latter clause, of course, is not now necessary, as it is not supposed that liquor is being sold any place under existing laws.

W. R. SCOTT, President.

Enforcement of Prohibition Among Train Employees While On or Off Duty Has Had Considerable Effect in Reducing Train Accidents.

Florida East Coast Railway Co.,
Flagler System,

New York, June 10, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Delay in replying to your favor of the 31 ult., relative to question of enforcement of Prohibition regulations upon our employes, has been due to my taking up the question with our people in the South to secure full information on the subject:

Rule "G" of our Standard Rule Book, reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule is also duplicated as a Special Rule in our Time Table, known as Special Rule "BX."

This is one of the old standard rules promulgated by the American Railway Association, and was, of course, framed during the time of open saloons. We also have in our Locomotive Engineers' Agreement the following rule:

"An engineer drinking on duty or allowing it to be drunk on his engine knowingly, or being drunk on or off duty, or knowingly permitting it to be carried on his engine, will be dismissed from the service of this Railway."

This company has always taken the position that it is a dischargeable offense for an employe in train service to be drunk off duty, as well as on duty, and this is very thoroughly understood by all of our men. The Committees have never taken any exception to our view of it.

I think there is no doubt that enforcement of Prohibition among train employes against drinking while on or off duty has had a considerable effect in the reduction of accidents in train service and we have had very satisfactory co-operation from our employes towards that end.

W. H. BRADSHAW, President.

No Question as to Value of Rule Against Drinking by Railroad Employees.

Chicago and North Western Railway Co.,
Office of the President,

Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

You request my opinion of the benefit secured by the rule prohibiting drinking by employees.

The rule in the standard regulations governing transportation department employees reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicating liquors by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule is still in effect and is enforced, as it has been for a number of years.

I think there is no question whatever in the minds of any railroad officers of the value of this rule and of the benefits which have been secured by its enforcement. Furthermore, I do not believe there is any opposition to it among the employees themselves, for I think they have for years accepted it as being of as much value to themselves as to the railway company and the traveling public.

WILLIAM H. FINLEY, President.

Rule Forbidding Use of Intoxicants by Employees Materially Lessened Number of Accidents in Train Operation.

The Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
Office of President,

Nashville, Tenn., June 5, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Paragraph 315 of the rules governing the Operating Department of this Railway, reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicants is prohibited. Frequenting places where they are sold will be sufficient cause for dismissal."

We have always undertaken to enforce this rule and have been fairly successful. I cannot recall a serious accident to our trains which could be traceable to intoxicants.

For the most part, the train service employees of this Railway come from families living along the line and are men of good character and habits. So far as I am advised there has been no pronounced opposition against Prohibition by our train service men. Their standards of living are such that their convictions for or against Prohibition are not more pronounced than those of other men in different walks of life.

I am of the opinion that the strict enforcement of the rule forbidding the use of intoxicants by employees has very materially lessened the number of accidents in train operation.

W. R. COLE, President.

Continues to Enforce Regulations Prohibiting Drinking of Alcoholic Beverages.

New York Central Lines,
New York Central R. R. Co.,
Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.,
Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co.,

New York, June 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The New York Central Lines are continuing to enforce the regulations of the railroads prohibiting the drinking of alcoholic beverages now as we did before the enactment of the Prohibition Law. We have found no opposition from our employees—in fact, we have had their hearty co-operation in our efforts.

A. H. SMITH, President.

Would Not Be Without Rule Against Use of Intoxicants by Employees.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.,

Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Our Rule G. reads:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule, so far as I know, has the sanction of not only the officials of the company but also of the men in the working forces, particularly the men in the train service.

We do enforce that rule. We have not found any pronounced opposition to it among the employees themselves. On the contrary, they recognize its soundness and value to all concerned. Still, the record of dismissals for violation of Rule G, even since the country is supposed to have gone dry, is a continuing one. We would not be without the rule; our intention is to continue enforcing it; we believe it does have its influences in the desired direction.

I could not myself, nor do I appreciate how any other man can say, how much drunkenness has been decreased by Prohibition, by the enforcement of such a rule as ours or the personal preference of the individual to forego liquor after having used it for a longer or shorter period.

I really believed this country was going dry on a date named in the Federal Law, but time has shown I was mistaken in that belief. It is a subject upon which each individual seems to have a view, or, if you please, a conviction entirely satisfactory to himself or herself, possibly never voiced, but, as I believe, seldom, if ever, changed by the views or convictions of others.

J. E. GORMAN, President.

B. & O. Has Enforced Rigidly for Fifteen Years Rule Against Drinking.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
Office of the President,

Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Responding to your letter of May 31st, and answering specifically the questions asked in the third paragraph thereof:

1. Is the order that train employees shall not drink intoxicating liquors still in force?
2. Have we found it beneficial in lessening the danger of accidents?

The Baltimore & Ohio's rule regarding train employees drinking has been continuously enforced since its adoption some years ago. This rule is known as "Rule G", and reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty or subject to call is prohibited. Their use by any employee, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Even before National Prohibition this rule was rigidly enforced, so that the introduction of Prohibition made little or no difference in our experience.

There was an appreciable reduction in train accidents which we reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the year 1921 compared with 1920. These accidents included collisions, derailments, locomotive boiler, other locomotive and miscellaneous train accidents. It would, I feel, be difficult to assign as a reason for this reduction, the fact that Prohibition is in effect.

We conducted two intensive safety campaigns during 1921, one from January 17th to February 17th and the other from April 1st to May 31st. These, no doubt, contributed materially to the reduction in train accidents. Furthermore, the gross ton miles and freight train miles in 1921 were substantially

Less Drinking Among Railroad Employees as Well as Among Employees of Other Industries.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company.

Roanoke, Va., June 2, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In the Rules and Regulations of the Operating Department of this Company is the following rule which is now in force and has been for some years:

"RULE 'G': The use of intoxicants by employees is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

There is no doubt that there is less drinking among railroad employees, but I believe excessive drinking has ceased almost in the same proportion among employees of other industries.

I believe further that the decrease in railroad accidents has been due to the Safety First movement, better facilities in the way of yards, shops and machinery, heavier rail, greater power and heavier cars (which mean less trains run), more than to any other cause.

N. D. MAHER, President.

Unquestionably Prohibition Materially Contributed to Reduction of Accidents and Injuries on Railroads.

Gulf Coast Lines.

Executive Department, Houston, Tex., June 5, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

This Company has rigidly enforced its rule prohibiting drinking of intoxicating liquors on duty by officers or employees, and has exercised as much restriction as possible upon the conduct of employees with respect to drinking while off duty. Where employees have been known to drink to excess off duty they have been warned that such habits unfit them for service and continuance would not be permitted by the Company; usually the warning has been heeded, but in isolated cases we have found it necessary to take some men out of service in order to bring them to a realization of their duty to the Company and the public. Unquestionably Prohibition and the rigid enforcement of a rule by the railroads prohibiting drinking on duty and to excess off duty has contributed materially to the reduction of accidents and injuries on railroads generally throughout the country.

J. S. FREATT, President.

Have Not Been Troubled of Late Years by Drunkenness Among Employees.

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company,

Bangor, Me., June 2, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

This company has been very fortunate during the past two years in not having had any serious accidents and very few minor ones, no passengers having been killed or injured during that period; no employees killed and very few injured. This I attribute more particularly to strict discipline and thorough supervision than to anything else.

We have never been troubled very much, at least of late years, by drunkenness among our employees, probably because it has been so severely dealt with whenever it occurred, but judging from my observation in this part of the country outside of the railroad employees I am not inclined to agree with Grand Chief Stone of the Locomotive Engineers that Prohibition has decreased drunkenness by seventy-five per cent. as I doubt very much if it has decreased it at all in this section of the country.

Answering your specific question, our rule is very strict indeed, prohibiting employees from drinking on duty or "when going on duty," and if any case is called to our attention of our men drinking to excess or in a way to annoy anybody while off duty, it is severely dealt with.

FRANCY R. TODD, President.

Railroad Employees for Good of Themselves and Public Must Refrain From Using Anything Tending to Reduce Efficiency.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company,

Office of President,

Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have a very strict rule prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages by employees, especially those engaged in train, engine and telegraph service, and there has been no particular adverse reaction on the part of employees, from its enforcement. Men in railroad service, having anything to do with the handling of trains, cannot afford to jeopardize their position by running the risk of decreasing their efficiency and probably being responsible for accidents resulting in the loss of life, injury to persons, or heavy destruction of property. It is a physiological and economic fact that employees thus engaged, owe it not only to themselves, but the public as well, to refrain from the use of anything that may serve to lessen their ability to properly perform the service expected from them.

HALE HOLDEN, President.

Rule Against Drinking in Effect for Years and Employees Recognize Importance of Sobriety.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company,

Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The Seaboard Air Line Railway has rigid rules in respect to the use of intoxicants, and we have been very free from an infringement of these rules.

The rules in respect to the use of intoxicants have been in effect for ten years or more, and were, therefore, not the result of National Prohibition.

We feel that the men themselves recognize the great importance of sobriety in the conduct of their work, and there has always been splendid co-operation in this regard on the part of the employees of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, President.

Train Operation Could Not Be Made Safe if Employees Were Permitted to Drink.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,

Office of the President,

St. Paul, Minn., June 5, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 31 asking if the employees on this railroad are still working under a rule that requires them to abstain from the use of liquor and, if so, whether we have found it beneficial in lessening the danger of accidents on our line.

Most assuredly this order is in effect, and I believe to any fair-minded person it would be a self-evident fact that train operation could not be made safe if employees were permitted to use intoxicating beverages.

CHARLES DONNELLY, President.

Enforcement of Rule Against Drinking Has Lessened Railroad Accidents.

Maine Central Railroad Company,

Office of the President,

Portland, Me., June 12, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Our Rule "G" reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule we have always carried, and any known cases of violation have been treated by dismissal from the service. It is our opinion that our enforcement of this rule has lessened the danger of accidents.

MORRIS McDONALD, President.

Two Unforgivable Offenses Are Drunkenness and Dishonesty.

Central of Georgia Railway Company
Office of President.

Savannah, Ga., June 7, 1922.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have in effect very stringent rules prohibiting the use of intoxicants by employes while on duty, any violation of which is punishable by dismissal from the service. Moreover, so far as men employed in the operation of trains are concerned, drunkenness when off duty is considered sufficient cause for discharge, and this penalty is inflicted where the charge is proven.

You will readily understand why we more zealously guard the sobriety of the train service employes than any other. I do not find among employes any objection to the rule requiring sobriety; on the other hand, a great majority of our people approve of its enforcement, apparently recognizing the importance of such regulations, both to our patrons and to our employes. From our point of view, the two unforgivable offenses are drunkenness and dishonesty.

I cannot say that the use of intoxicants by trainmen has been the cause of train accidents in recent years. Neither can I say that the need of disciplinary methods to prevent the growth of the habit has slackened during that period.

WILLIAM A. WINBURN, President.

A Western Geologist's Experience.

A. C. Boyle, Jr., Geologist, Ph. D.,

Laramie, Wyo.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I visit thousands of cities in a year. The good results of Prohibition are gratifying.

There are at least two factors which strike at the very heart of our civilization. One is ignorance, and the other is the indulgence in drink (liquor). Too few appreciate the millions spent in education, and some care not at all to destroy this achievement, by inducing people to indulge in liquor.

God grant that none will be so selfish, and so unmindful as to ever want to see liquor in any form brought back. Through Prohibition we have taken a step upward, and now that this height has been gained, let us never think of stepping downward.

A. C. BOYLE, JR.

Regrets Prohibition Laws Not Better Enforced.

HORACE A. MOSES, President Strathmore Paper Co.,

Mittineague, Mass.

I am a firm supporter of Prohibition, and as strongly opposed as ever to the liquor traffic. It is regrettable, however, that the Prohibition Law cannot be better enforced.

Statistics show that jails are no longer full, that savings bank deposits are steadily increasing, and that more of the money goes to the homes and less into the coffers of the saloons.

H. A. MOSES, President.

Still Stands for Prohibition.

The University of Hawaii,

Honolulu, Hawaii.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I see no reason to change my views regarding the advantages of Prohibition. I recognize, of course, that there is a considerable expense involved in the enforcement of the laws, as has been pointed out by a recent writer in the Atlantic Monthly, but it seems perfectly clear that the balance is in favor of Prohibition.

A. L. DEAN, President.

Views of One of World's Foremost Surgeons.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly,

Baltimore, Md.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

My daily life brings me into constant close touch with doctors from all parts of our country and Canada, and the testimony, practically universal, is, that the benefits of Prohibition are everywhere manifest even with an imperfect, often half-hearted law enforcement. I have not changed my views, therefore, than in this one particular, namely: that the events of these several years have demonstrated that the greatest criminals in our nation, the organizers and inspirers of crime, the determined foes of society and its legitimate authority, the insidious debauchers of the agents of the Department of Justice, are not the drunkards (God pity them!) nor yet the saloons—those club houses of the criminal classes and of corrupt politics. The greatest foes of our Government and its duly constituted authority are some brewers and distillers who inspire the law-violating propaganda in order to dishonor the nation that they may fill their pockets with gold.

As touching my own profession, the best sentiment of educated physicians is against the use of liquors as a medication and sturdily against the reintroduction of light wine and beer. A respected minority sees utility in the occasional use of liquor in its practice, but many of us hold that this minor advantage, if it be such, can readily be foregone in view of the vast good to the whole nation of absolute Prohibition, and in view of the danger of the entering wedge, and of the already obvious debauchery of a large number of doctors in their abuse of the 'privilege' of prescribing liquor. It has degraded some hundreds, if not thousands of physicians to the level of bartenders.

During our last election when I was a candidate in the Third Legislative District, I heard that there was much crookedness at the polls East of Jones' Falls. I visited forthwith the voting booths in the district reputed to be the worst in the city, and during the entire day saw but one drunken man. Thank God! Prohibition is here to stay in spite of the opposition of our often in other ways ably managed daily papers; in spite of wet conventions presided over by noble but visionless men.

I have but one serious charge to bring in this whole matter, and that is the failure of our Church people to act more earnestly and unremittingly as Christian propagandists in this great battle for the very life of a nation. I would also indict the Christian church for not treating those who oppose us in a spirit of love, seeking to win them from forces of evil and ally them with us in place of Satan. We have treated our opponents too much as enemies, instead of loving them as brethren. We have forgotten the great new Commandment—"As I have loved you that ye also love one another. In this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another. Beloved, if a man love not his brother whom he hath seen how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

HOWARD A. KELLY.

A Manufacturer Who Sees Only Good in Prohibition.

H. A. Carhart, President Carhart Bros. Foundry, Inc.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

1. Absolutely. Country better in every way—Economically, morally and politically.

2. My men are better workmen. Have better homes. Women folks have more comforts and men know it and admit it. Some would probably vote for a return though.

4. No.

How a Mississippi Town Was Revolutionized by Prohibition.

W. H. Patton, Merchant.

Shubuta, Miss.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Shubuta, Miss., was a town of less than 1000 inhabitants in the seventies with five liquor saloons, a dry goods store, and a drug store having a retail license, but no bar. Other stores sold by the gallon. The five saloons paid \$200 each as a State license (the minimum) and nothing to the town, and their receipts were \$25,000 annually. It cost the town \$900 to police the saloons. The municipal and county officers were selected in the gambling rooms of the saloons, the slate was carried into a hall and candidates nominated within a few minutes. The saloons of the State were organized and controlled the politics.

The laboring classes were the best patrons of the saloons. I saw lawyers, doctors, painters, brick masons, shoemakers, engineers, bookkeepers, clerks, and merchants incapacitated for business much of their time. Boys, young men, and some married women were becoming drunkards in 1879. I made up my mind that by the help of God I would have Shubuta a saloonless town, and with literature, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and half a dozen men it was accomplished in 1883. The first year after saloons closed there was one-twentieth as many gallons came in jugs: cost of the City government reduced one-half; the efficiency of all employes was increased very much; school attendance increased wonderfully; churches went from one-fourth time to full time; negroes bought land and stock, and many drunkards reclaimed. There was an average of 30 convicts on the streets and county roads, but after the saloons were outlawed we had to hire road squads. The cost of the Circuit Court was reduced one-half. The money that was spent in the saloons was spent on the family. Ladies could shop on Saturdays the same as any other day with the saloons gone.

While the State had saloons the free schools got an appropriation of \$300,000 and after Prohibition \$1,250,000 annually. The saloons were driven out of all but seven counties in the State and the Legislature made it State-wide by special enactment. Mississippi was the first State to ratify the 18th Amendment. The United States flag will never again float over a saloon in this nation. No nation that would license crime for revenue has a right to claim to be a Christian nation. We should now work for World Prohibition by 1930-40.

W. H. PATTON.

[In many other small towns and cities in all parts of the country similar wonderful results have been wrought by Prohibition—*Editor Manufacturers Record.*]

A Cotton Manufacturer Who Denounces Prohibition.

Buck Creek Cotton Mills,

Siluria, Ala.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have noticed that a few families have been benefited very much, but a large majority have not. I find as much or more drunkenness among my men than before Prohibition, and it seems that more crime has been committed. Bootleggers and distillers have been shot down by law-enforcement officers in cold blood and in open violation of the law, and many officers have been ambushed and murdered by the moonshiners. This condition seems to be the result of the methods of the Anti-Saloon League in getting the Prohibition laws passed by Legislative enactment instead of the referendum. The people were never allowed an opportunity to vote on the question as an issue. The method adopted was in politics called 'yummyfooting.' Therefore, many people and many of our best law-abiding men have no compunction of conscience of violating the law to get whiskey and the excessive price

causes many men to go into the manufacture and illicit distilling, home-brew and vile stuff, as a rule.

I have been compelled to discharge more men for drunkenness since Prohibition went into effect than before. My company does business in all the Southern States and I find conditions about the same. The drinking in some localities is more marked than in others. The saloon should be a thing of the past, but wine and beer should be allowed and licensed and taxed. This would to my mind kill the business of the moonshiner and bootlegger. No sensible person would pay for 'stuff' if good wine and beer could be had.

I do not believe that our Government, State or National will ever be able financially to suppress the traffic under the present State laws, and the Volstead Act, which is costing the country billions, is not effective. I am not proposing a remedy, but some new and modified laws should be enacted. This country will never submit to any political, religious, or so-called moral sect, enforcing its ideas on all people who differ with them. This may come, if it does and for the good of the country at large, I shall be glad. Let us join in politics, religion, and morals in a safe, sane and conservative course, fighting in the open for our Constitutional rights affording all others the same Constitutional privilege.

T. C. THOMPSON, President.

Good Work of Prohibition as Seen by a University Professor.

Albert P. Mathews, Professor of Biochemistry,

Cincinnati, O.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am more than ever opposed to the liquor traffic because of the wholly unprincipled efforts they have been making to break the Law, to undermine obedience to all laws and by a powerful propaganda to mislead the people on this subject. Their great influence in the public press was never more evident than since the passage of the Prohibition Amendment and their flagrant violation of the Law whenever the opportunity offers is sufficient to damn them in the eyes of every true American.

As regards the effect of Prohibition, it has been very noticeable in Cincinnati and in particular the effect was marked in the first year before bootlegging had become organized. In the Cincinnati General Hospital there was a tremendous drop in the number of accidents and cases due to assault. There was a marked falling off in the venereal disease clinic. The workhouse was practically emptied and the jail had very few prisoners. Drunkenness has been almost unknown until rather recently but it is still far less prevalent than before. The effect on savings deposits has also been remarkable. I have known of several cases where for the first time the children in the family have been properly cared for. A politician in the city made the remark to a friend of mine that when the act was passed he was strongly opposed to it but that on observing its effects he was of the opinion that it was a very admirable thing. He stated that it had been his custom in the old days to buy shoes and other needed articles of clothing for poor people in his ward but that since the Prohibition Amendment he had had almost no calls for any such donations, and he attributed it to the fact that the fathers of families were now taking their wages home.

As already stated, drunkenness, in my opinion, is far less common than it formerly was and the amount of liquor consumed, even considering the home-brew is vastly less. There has been also an improvement in the price of property in the neighborhood of buildings formerly used as saloons. A number of my friends who were keenly opposed to Prohibition have assured me that since seeing its operation they are willing to endure the deprivation which they must suffer because of its undoubted benefits to others and that if the

question comes up again they will assuredly vote for Prohibition. I think this is the general opinion of the majority of thinking people. A number of acquaintances who are employers of labor have expressed themselves as unqualifiedly in favor of Prohibition. They state that Mondays are now normal days, whereas formerly they were marked by absence and very inefficient performance of duty on the part of those who were present.

I believe that the results are more favorable than were conservatively believed probable and that if the Law were really strictly enforced and the importation of whiskey prevented, still greater benefits would follow. I notice that a very considerable proportion of the murders, assaults and motor car accidents take place when those responsible for these things are under the influence of liquor.

As regards the medical profession and the medicinal use of beer, wines or distilled liquors, I believe a large proportion and perhaps a majority of the physicians would be willing to give up the use of these beverages as medicinal agents. Many of the ablest physicians of my acquaintance have told me that they almost never or never prescribe them.

ALBERT P. MATHEWS.

Seattle Manufacturer Praises Good Effects of Prohibition.

T. S. Lippy, Investor and Manufacturer, Seattle, Wash.

1. Yes, more than ever.
3. Workers families are living better, savings are growing in practically all thrift institutions.
4. No. Only occasionally are drunks seen on the street, bootlegging being the prime cause.
5. Only, that in my opinion, such sale as we had formerly would not now be tolerated.

Enforcement of Prohibition Must Be Taken Out of Politics.

W. R. Crane, Mining Engineer, Birmingham, Ala.

1. Morally and economically there can be but one decision relative to the abolition of the liquor traffic, manufacture and sale; it should be done promptly, thoroughly and effectively.
2. I have not changed my views.
3. Labor has been greatly benefited, suffering lessened and crime reduced to a minimum.
4. Drunkenness except with the politically immune has been greatly reduced and in many localities entirely eliminated.
5. The enforcement of Prohibition must be taken out of politics which is rendering it non-effective. "Good citizens" can get liquor without hindrance and make a joke of breaking the Law.

Of Advantage to Country in General.

ELLEN F. PENDLETON, President.
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

1. Yes, I believe that while there are some unfortunate reactions to the Federal Amendment, on the whole it has proved to the advantage of the country in general.
3. I am not in a position to have any personal experience on this subject.
4. So far as I know, I should say no.

Effects Good—Less Drunkenness Among Workers.

Ray Stannard Baker, Writer, Amherst, Mass.

1. Yes, decidedly.
3. In the small New England town where I live the effect has been all to the good.
4. Very much less drunkenness here among working class.

Liquor Traffic Direct Menace to Personal Liberty of Every Citizen.

Stanford University, Cal.

May 31, 1922

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have, in general, been opposed to acts of the national government undertaken to do what local authorities might or should accomplish.

But the sale and distribution of narcotic and other habit-forming poisons of which the most dangerous is alcohol, forms a special exception. The traffic strikes at the heart of our republic. It is a direct menace to the personal liberty of every good citizen. It endangers the life and development of every youth. It destroys to a greater or less degree the happiness and efficiency of its victims and of their families, constituting at the same time a social and political menace. The saloon is the open door to vice and crime as well as the source of most forms of political corruption.

I am not alarmed over the prevalence of the crimes and misdemeanors known as bootlegging. Most men engaged in the liquor business were in some degree criminal before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. Their deeds are now simply more conspicuous.

Dr. Cushny, the famous pharmacologist of the University of London, once said that "if alcohol were a new drug invented in some German laboratory, its use would be at once prohibited, just as cocaine, more useful and less dangerous has been already barred."

Prohibition has come to stay. Our people will not turn back and when Europe comes to her senses one country after another will follow. Economic reasons will be patent as well as moral and social.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Strong Endorsement by New York Professor.

Thomas M. Balliet, former professor New York University.
New York, N. Y.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am more strongly convinced of the importance and value of Prohibition than ever; because:

1. It has destroyed the saloon which was a curse in our social life. A large per cent of the saloons in all our cities were places of social vice, and therefore centers of infection of diseases which invade the home and blight the lives of innocent wives and children.
2. It has weakened and will soon destroy the liquor interests in our politics, which were among the most corrupting influences we had to contend with.
3. The saloon was not tolerated in the "residence" sections of our cities but was pushed into the sections where people of small means and the poor had to live and bring up their families. Prohibition has lifted this blighting curse from the homes of the poor and is making it possible for them to bring up their children in a purer moral atmosphere.
4. It has destroyed the liquor traffic in small towns and in rural sections.
5. The enforcement of the Law in our large cities is made difficult by business men, club men, certain professional men, and other men of similar classes, who, because they like their own beer and wine occasionally, oppose Prohibition. These men are willing that the liquor interests

should corrupt our politics, that the moral atmosphere of the poorer quarters of our cities should be poisoned in order that they may have what they are pleased to call personal liberty as to the use of alcoholic liquors. This class of men have most to lose by the spirit of lawlessness which they encourage and are themselves guilty of.

THOMAS M. BALIET.

A Woman's Viewpoint.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Writer and Lecturer,
New York, N. Y.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Prohibition has been gradually adopted by State after State because of its proven good effects, and its Federal adoption rested on those facts.

The increase of drinking as a matter of bravado, among those able to afford present prices does not seem to me as injurious to the community as the drinking of working people everywhere, and in especial the yearly increase of drinking among boys which was necessary to keep up the business of the saloon.

We have still the demand of the dipsomaniac, and of those who think it smart to do what is forbidden; also the activity of the bootlegger; but we have not the tremendous rush of invested millions trying to maintain and increase the demand for their goods. As it has been wisely remarked, they cannot advertise, nor distribute freely, which certainly discourages trade.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Young Men Will Grow Up Sober as Result of Prohibition.

ROBERT SIMPSON, Florist.

(Formerly President Phoenix Linen Co.), Clifton, N. J.

1. Even though the enforcement of Prohibition has been a good deal of a failure, and in this locality at least the Law is evaded, I am more in favor of Prohibition now than I was five years ago.

3. I think that many more working men are banking their savings, or building, or purchasing homes, and are living on a higher plane of existence than ever before, largely as a result of the Prohibition Amendment.

5. The man who loves booze dearly will go to much trouble to obtain it, but the temptation is not constantly before our young men today, and they are likely to grow up sober as a result.

Whole Country Better.

Edward Bailey, Banker, Harrisburg, Pa.

1. I am.
2. No change.
3. More money saved. Families better off. Men are better workmen.
4. No.
5. Believe the whole country better in every way.

Banker and Cotton Mill President Favors Prohibition.

L. C. Mandeville, Banker and President Cotton Mills,
Carrollton, Ga.

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. Very favorable.
4. Not by any means.

As Strong as Ever Against Liquor.

Norman Wilde, Ph. D.,

Teacher,

Minneapolis, Minn.

1. Am still opposed as strongly as ever.
2. No.

What a Banker Says.

Jordan Philip, Banker, Hudson, N. Y.

1. Yes. Decidedly opposed.
3. On account of slack work it is difficult to say that savings have improved materially, but it is evident that many women and children are better cared for.
4. From personal observation, it is not as prevalent.
5. "Old Timers" are having a difficult time in getting accustomed to new conditions, but there is great improvement even among them.

Great Forward Step in Civilization.

University of the Philippines, Office of the President,
Manila, P. I.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am more fully persuaded than ever that the enactment of the 18th Amendment was the greatest forward step any nation has ever taken in the civilization process.

GUY PORTER BENTON, President.

A MANUFACTURER FOLLOWS THE PLAN OF THE RAILROADS TO LESSEN ACCIDENTS AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY.

THE success of the railroads in improving the efficiency of train handling and lessening accidents by their rigid enforcement of their rules against drinking by their trainmen, is likely to be followed by all classes of employes.

The Ohio Pail Company of Middlefield, Ohio, has taken a decided stand in this matter in its refusal to employ any man who drinks. Its position is fully stated in a letter to the *American Issue*, and confirmed by a telegram to the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* in which this company said:

"Our seventy employes signed the paper with two exceptions. One who is of a peculiar religious creed would not sign, quoting the Bible at length to support his stand. We would not oppose a man for his sincere religious belief and he is still working. The other was the father of one of the gang and he quit."

The paper in question was a notice sent to each employe and is herewith reproduced:

"To Whom It May Concern: The members of this company are endeavoring with all their might to uphold the Constitution of the United States. In this endeavor, strange to say, our lives and property are daily being threatened by a gang of law-breaking desperadoes, five of whom at present being out on heavy bonds for their appearance in court with charges carrying penitentiary sentences.

"The man who makes, carries or drinks bootleg hooch is an enemy and a traitor to his country and a menace to the people of this community.

"This company will not carry water on both shoulders in this clean-up. It will not put its time and money into a campaign to make this community a better place in which to live, to make it safe for women and children to walk the streets, and at the same time supply money through its payrolls for men to buy this devilish stuff or money to protect the men in this hellish business.

"This company gives notice effective May 1, 1922, that it will no longer employ men who are patrons of bootleggers or in sympathy with such law-breaking.

"If you are a drinker, or if you are in sympathy with this traffic and expect to follow this degrading life you are requested to call for your time and to quit our employ on or before May 1.

"We would like to have every man who is in our employ and who subscribes to this proposition call in the office and let us have his name so that we may know who is standing for right and who they are, and we hope for their sake that they are few, who stand on the other side. This order means business and will be enforced to the letter.

"Yours for a Clean Town and less traitors to our great country."

The Ohio Pail Company.

Many other employes will doubtless take this stand on economic grounds, even if there were no moral issue involved.

BIT OF PERSONAL HISTORY ON LAWLESSNESS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

By WILLIAM H. EDMONDS.

THE lawlessness of the liquor traffic, and all associated with it at the present time, is in no way different from the lawlessness which has always made the liquor trade a curse to every city and section in which it has had a chance to exist. Opponents of Prohibition are trying to prove that the lawlessness of today is merely an outcome of our National Prohibition Amendment. The writer may therefore, be pardoned for a bit of personal history which shows that the lawlessness of the present is only in keeping with the lawlessness of the past.

Nearly a third of a century ago William H. Edmonds, a brother of the writer, who was jointly interested with him in the ownership and management of the MANUFACTURERS REFRIG., spent a year in Anniston, Ala., on account of health. Desiring to be actively engaged in work while enjoying the benefit of that climate, he owned and edited during his stay there a daily paper, which had been in existence for several years, named the HOT BLAST, its name being taken from the method used in the production of iron.

Anniston had been established by an iron-making concern. In its early days, Prohibition was strictly maintained. Later on when the town was thrown open to the public it came to be known as the "model city" of the South for the beauty of its surroundings, the care with which it had been planned, and the excellent management given to its municipal affairs. But as the town grew the bootleg elements then rampant in Alabama undertook to break down all Prohibition laws. This element got control of the police force and the conditions became so desperate that the leading men of the community organized a Law and Order Society with a view to driving out the entire whisky element.

William H. Edmonds was one of the gentlest, most kind-hearted men that ever lived, but his courage, moral and physical, matched his gentleness. Where the right was involved he knew not fear. He made the HOT BLAST a vigorous and aggressive exponent of the demand for the maintenance of law and order, for the ridding of the community of the bootleggers, and for a reorganization of the police system in order to get rid of men on the police force who were notorious drunkards and apparently constantly working in connivance with the bootleggers.

He was warned that if he did not stop this fight against the liquor traffic he would be killed, and other men connected with the paper received the same warning. He immediately published an editorial that he was entirely responsible for the management of the paper and for everything which appeared in it; that his employees should not be held responsible for his acts, but that if there was any killing to be done he was the one to be shot and not the men who were following his instructions; though every man on the paper, from reporters to printers, enthusiastically stood by him.

A few days after this editorial appeared three policemen jumped on him while he was crossing an open lot, beat him up rather badly so that a gash in his head had to be sewed up. When he left the doctor's office he went straight to his own office and wrote a still stronger editorial demanding the enforcement of law and order. The town was seething with bitterness between the decent, law abiding element of the community and the bootlegger element with its combination of police activity.

Within a few days after he was badly beaten up by the police, three of the bootlegger element entered his office at the midday hour, when all the printers and the office force were out at lunch, seeking to catch him alone. Walking back to his private office, which was on the second floor, they demanded a retraction of his charges against the boot-

legger element. Not being so refused and as he turned away from the door to his desk one of them fired at the heart for missing that, shattered his left arm and cut an artery, the hemorrhage from which came very near ending his life. As he turned around to face his would be murderers a pistol was held directly in front of his face but a few inches away, and the trigger pulled, but by some providential circumstance the cartridge failed to explode and that unexploded cartridge has been kept in the family ever since.

In the office, merely as visitors and known by the bootleggers to have no connection with the paper, was a man from the East who was in the town for his health and had simply casually dropped in, and also a small boy sitting in the room, likewise not employed by the paper. The bootleggers thinking that they had killed my brother, and wanting to make sure that there were no witnesses, turned their pistols on the man and the boy. The man's jaw was broken and he lingered, as I remember it, for several months, dying later on from the effect of the wound. The shot aimed at the little boy grazed the spinal cord in the back of his neck, and he too, I think, eventually died as a result of the shot.

The people in the business community aroused by the shooting, rushed to the building and captured the three bootleggers as they tried to escape. There was an instant cry that they should be lynched, but my brother, at that time in danger of death, begged his friends to prevent a lynching and urged that the law be allowed to take its course. When after two or three hours the doctors had succeeded in staunching the flow of blood and he had rallied sufficient strength, he dictated another editorial denouncing lawlessness and insisting that the community must rid itself of the bootlegger element.

The three men who committed the crime of murdering two and seeking to murder a third man, through the power of the liquor interests were able to get out on low bail and have their trial postponed from one term to another, and the years passed on and none of these men were ever brought to trial. This was the influence which the liquor traffic had in the politics of that State at that time, and this murderous effort to kill an editor and his visitor because he dared to stand up for the enforcement of law and order, is typical of the spirit which has always prevailed wherever the accursed liquor traffic holds sway.

The bootlegger today is no different, whatever, from the bootlegger of thirty years ago. He is a criminal at heart and hesitates not at murder if he thinks murder will help him in carrying on his accursed traffic. While the bullet of the murderer did not produce instant death, as the murderer had hoped in my brother's case, it was probably a contributing cause to his early death many years ago. He was a martyr to his sense of duty. He could have ignored the lawlessness of the liquor element and published his paper without attempting to make a definite, determined fight in behalf of law and order, but he chose the better way—the way in which a man chooses deliberately from the highest sense of Christianity, with moral courage that cannot be weakened, to stand for the right even though it may mean death to himself.

In every part of this country the same lawless, murderous spirit is abroad which was in Anniston at that time. But as the Anniston people cleaned out the liquor traffic and laid the foundation for the splendid progress of that city since, so the people of this country must clean out the nation from the accursed power of the most accursed influence for evil which the world knows. The violator of law, however high or low may be his estate socially or financially, however great may be his influence with politicians or with the police, must be made to pay the penalty for his crime; or else civilization will go down in ruins.

(From Baltimore, American.)

The Case For Prohibition.

MR. RICHARD H. EDMONDS REPLIES TO THE ADDRESS OF MR. MACHEN.

To the Editor of the American:

The recent address of Mr. A. W. Machen at the City Club against Prohibition, basing his argument on what he claimed to be Scriptural grounds, brought to my mind a book written in 1837, by Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, a professor at the University of Virginia and after the war editor of the Southern Review published in Baltimore, one of the most brilliant writers of his day, in behalf of the maintenance of slavery in the South. In which he based his line of argument also on Scriptural grounds. Dr. Bledsoe's argument, from the Biblical standpoint, in behalf of slavery was as brilliant as that of Mr. Machen's in favor of the liquor traffic was vacuous. Dr. Bledsoe was a profound reasoner, a scholar of great ability, a deep student of human history and of the Bible. With what might have seemed to some in those days almost unanswerable logic he advanced the thought that the Bible not only approved but commanded human slavery, and therefore he argued that the maintenance of slavery in the South not only had Divine authority but Divine command, and that slaveholders were in duty bound to maintain that institution. On this line of argument Dr. Bledsoe was far more logical and far more brilliant in his presentation of the whole situation than was Mr. Machen in his argument against the Prohibition laws of the country on the alleged ground that they violated the teachings and the example of Christ. I imagine, however, that if Dr. Bledsoe could return to the world today he would feel as heartily ashamed that he had ever used the Bible as his text in behalf of the maintenance of slavery as I believe Mr. Machen and all others who today try to defend any branch of the liquor traffic on alleged Scriptural teachings will be in the years to come, when they realize that the liquor traffic is a greater curse, viewed from every standpoint, than was human slavery. Slavery as it existed in the South had some redeeming qualities. It took fresh from barbarism millions of slaves; it civilized them, it evangelized hundreds of thousands and made sincere, honest, God-fearing Christians of many of them; but no man today would dare to lift his voice in defense of slavery. On the other hand, the liquor traffic has not one redeeming argument in its behalf. Through the ages the liquor traffic has been rotten in all of its manipulations of the politics of towns, cities, states and national governments. It has sent to dishonored graves millions of men, and brought woe and misery, starvation and suffering and shame to tens of millions of women and children. The money which should have gone to the support of wives and children went into the saloon—the hot-bed of vice and the open door to a hell of rottenness in public and private life.

Mr. Machen most unwisely quoted a line credited to Luther, though reputable authorities do not believe that Luther ever wrote it, which said:

"Who loves not wine, women and song"—

It was extremely unfortunate that a man professing to be a servant of God should, in behalf of wine-drinking, have shocked the sensibilities of every pure-minded man and woman by quoting a line which for years has been the accepted characterization of a wild and wicked life of dissipation. These words, "Wine, women and song," are universally recognized as standing for the things which represent human degradation of fast men and fast women. How amazing the unwisdom of using them in defense of the liquor traffic in connection with the effort to prove that Christ, if He were alive today, would uphold the arguments advanced by Mr. Machen. I have never read a statement from a professed Christian, or even from a man who made no profes-

sion of Christianity, which to me seemed so directly a sacrilegious use of the teachings of our Lord. It is amazing that the teachings of Christ should have been used for the purpose of upholding the liquor traffic and of seeking to bring about the repeal of the laws which, after half a century of active agitation pro and con throughout this country, were written into the Constitution of the United States and adopted and ratified by 46 states. The whole life and example of Christ was of sacrifice; sacrifice of individual preferences and desires in order that we might serve our fellow-men and thus save them from evil. The whole theory of the advocates of the repeal of our Prohibition laws is based on the claim of so-called "personal liberty" and the right of self-indulgence, regardless of the injury that may thus be done to others. Stanley Schmidt, a Towson High School boy, in his graduation essay of a few days ago, rightly stated the whole case when he said:

The anti-prohibitionists think only of themselves, while the prohibitionists are striving to mold the future, in which the welfare of the country and its citizens is concerned.

That Mr. Machen should be willing to stand before a public gathering and in the name of Christ advocate the repeal of a law which, by the testimony of tens of thousands, indeed of millions, is saving men and women from drunkenness, shocked the deeper sentiment of every serious-minded man, whether he profess to be a follower of Christ or not. As Mr. Machen sought to base his argument upon the Bible, let me quote a few verses from that sacred Book found in the eighth chapter of Corinthians, in which the divinely inspired writer said:

But take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours becomes a stumbling block to them that are weak.

For if any man see thee which hast knowledge sit at meat in the idol's temple shall not the conscience of him which is weak be emboldened to eat those things which are offered to idols?

And through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died?

But when ye sin so against the brethren and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ.

Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

Within the last few weeks I have received letters from several hundred leading manufacturers throughout the country, from the presidents of a large number of colleges and universities, and noted surgeons and physicians, as to the results of Prohibition, and 98.5 per cent, of these letters favored Prohibition in some form and 85.5 per cent overwhelmingly favored the present prohibition laws and their rigid enforcement. Men like Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation, George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill Company; Henry M. Leland of the Lincoln Motor Car Company, E. N. Foss, president of the Sturtevant Company and former Governor of Massachusetts, and others of equal standing have written in the strongest possible commendation of the splendid results which have come from Prohibition. And Mr. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who knows the whole railroad labor situation, wrote:

The longer I live, and the more I see of it, the more bitterly I am opposed to the entire question of the manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of 90 per cent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today.

He reports also that he finds a marked improvement in the number of men who are saving their money and buying homes, and in the improvement in the home life of the workers due

to the fact that the women and children have more food, more clothes and better care in every way; and he adds:

I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers.

Few men in this country are in a better position to speak in behalf of the millions of railroad workers than Mr. Stone.

Today I received a letter from Mr. S. E. Simonson, Luxora, Ark., in which he reports that he has several hundred people engaged in agriculture, and referring to Prohibition he said:

The change is as different as from night unto day. Before national Prohibition came into effect I seriously considered that it was impossible to continue my development of agricultural operations on a large scale. It certainly was very unprofitable, there was so much waste of time and money caused by a large percentage of drunkenness among those with whom I had to deal. I think this trouble has been reduced fully 95 per cent and where formerly most of my men were uncertain and unreliable I now have less than 1 per cent of such trouble. My labor and tenants are far more industrious, better satisfied and more prosperous generally, as well as better fed, better clothed and better housed since the advent of national Prohibition.

President Beatty of the Austin Manufacturing Company, after telling of the evil conditions before Prohibition and the betterment since, writes:

Thank God that is past and thank God there is just as much likelihood of Prohibition being abolished in this country or of the return of intoxicating liquors by having them declared non-intoxicating, as of the restoration of slavery.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., one of the greatest manufacturers of the country, known to thousands of Baltimoreans personally, writes:

The drinking of alcohol is an unmitigated curse—next to war the greatest curse that afflicts mankind.

Mr. B. B. Comer, former Governor of Alabama and afterwards United States Senator, now employing about 2500 hands in cotton mills, writes:

The danger to the Eighteenth Amendment, to our Prohibition laws, to this greatest predicate ever laid for human advancement, is not in the wildcatter, the booze flivver, the booze runner, not the man who makes money from whisky-selling, but it is in that supposedly higher class of our citizenship who think they cannot do without their gin ricky, their cocktail, their "here's at you," and the animal exhilaration that comes around the table or in a party when their tongues are loosened, from that class of people who from the very facts in the case will suffer from the greatest consequences from this wide-spread lawlessness which they alone make possible.

President Wilbur of Stanford University, California, writes in favor of Prohibition and closes his letter as follows:

The general effect upon the welfare of the United States has been immeasurable. The effect upon the youth of the next generation will make the benefits of Prohibition even more evident than they are today.

The president of the Gulf States Steel Company, Birmingham, reports a decrease of 75 per cent in accidents as the result of Prohibition. Dr. Haven Emerson, former Commissioner of Health of New York City, now lecturer at Columbia and Cornell Universities, says:

Nothing since the application of modern bacteriology to the control of communicable diseases will have so powerful an effect in reducing the incidence of disease and the general death rate as Prohibition.

President Leland of the Lincoln Motor Company, Detroit, reports a great improvement in the betterment of the conditions of labor in that city and says:

Prohibition has certainly made for contentment and prosperity among employes in industry. And he adds:

I find in Detroit no great sentiment in opposition to the Volstead act except what may fairly be traced to the propaganda of the distillers. The most disappointing feature is the polished lawlessness of our so-called "better classes." The salvation of our country is assured because the great mass of common people obey this as other laws because it is the law of the land.

These brief extracts from half a dozen or so out of some four or five hundred letters could be extended without limit,

showing how educators, bankers, manufacturers, physicians and others bear testimony to the enormous benefits which have been brought about by Prohibition. Many of them lay special emphasis upon the fact that women and children are better fed, better clothed, better housed, and know as they never knew before the comforts of a real home, because the money which formerly went into saloons is now spent on making homes for them.

Perhaps the greatest danger which faces our country is not that of Bolshevism, rampant as it is, and which boldly proclaims "To hell with churches, synagogues and all governments," but the disregard of law, not by the so-called lawless element of the country, but by men of supposed respectability who violate the law, and who in doing this use their utmost power to bring about a criminality which will break down all law. In a recent address President Harding, appealing to men of this kind to recognize their responsibility to safeguard our land from destruction, said:

If people who are known as leaders, as directing influences, as respected and respectable members of society in their respective communities become known for their defiance of some part of the code of law, then they need not be astonished if presently they find that their example is followed by others; with the result that presently the law in general becomes looked upon as a set of irksome and unreasonable restraints upon the liberty of the individual. Every law involves more or less of this element of restraint; nearly every individual will find some part of the code that to him seems an unreasonable inhibition upon his personal freedom of action. Our only safety will be in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law as on the whole the best expression that has been given to the social aspiration and moral purpose of the community.

Bearing on the question of Prohibition, permit me to quote a statement recently made by President Harding and its publication authorized by him, as the expression of his views upon Prohibition. It is as follows:

In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid; that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories.

Contrast these two splendid statements of President Harding and reports from hundreds of great business leaders, of which I have quoted only a few, with Mr. Machen's alleged arguments, and one will be surprised at the weakness and vacuity of his statements.

Oscar Wilde, the brilliant genius, who, because of dissipation and moral rottenness, died forsaken, disgraced and alone, said:

"I threw the pearl of my soul into a cup of wine."

How many millions have followed his example because of following the doctrines proclaimed by Mr. Machen and those who adopt his line of reasoning.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

Baltimore, June 3.

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BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1922.

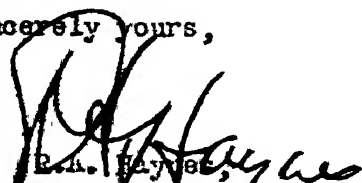
Hon. Richard H. Edmonds, Editor,
Manufacturers Record,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

Permit me to congratulate you on the recent issue of THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD entitled, "The Prohibition Question Viewed From the Economic and Moral Standpoint." It is my opinion that the publication of these unanswerable arguments, based on absolute truth, has been of inestimable value in shaping public sentiment toward this most important question from an economic as well as a moral viewpoint. This issue is worthy of commendation for more than its high literary merit. The splendid moral tone and vision of America's Future makes me feel that you have performed a patriotic duty of great value to the nation. From all over the country we are receiving results from this issue; the large number of favorable editorials which have appeared based upon it have been of great assistance to me in my earnest efforts to enforce the law. Surely it has helped as much as any article, or articles, to give the peoples of the world the right conception of Prohibition.

As a newspaper man it is most gratifying to me to find members of my own fraternity taking such a patriotic and helpful attitude on the question of enforcing the Prohibition Act.

Sincerely yours,


R. H. Edmonds,
Prohibition Commissioner.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

GEORGE M. VERITY
PRESIDENT



June 10, 1922

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds
Editor, Manufacturers Record
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Edmonds:

I wish to congratulate you on the pamphlet which Manufacturers Record has just brought out on "The Prohibition Question" as viewed from the economic and moral standpoint, covering the answers which you received to your questionnaire sent to men in all walks of life throughout the country.

The practical answers which you have received from professional and business men giving account of their actual observation and experience in connection with this great movement are unquestionably of very great benefit, as they will tend to clear the atmosphere which has been much clouded by propaganda intended to belittle the result of this great movement.

There has unquestionably been much cause for doubt in the minds of many people as regards the real result of the so-called prohibition law, as there have been many unexpected and regrettable reactions.

The imposing collection of statements and experiences which you have published is worth the reading of every business man. We, ourselves, are so impressed with it that we are sending for five hundred copies for general distribution. No doubt other business men will want to do the same thing.

I again congratulate you on your good work. .

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly

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